OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Nelson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12-14-65

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: RICHARD A. LITFIN
PACIFIC COAST DIVISION MANAGER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
REQUEST FOR SPECIAL TOUR

Julius Frandsen of the Washington Office of the United Press International telephonically contacted my office on 12-14-65, and spoke with Mr. Wick. He stated captioned individual, who heads the United Press International office on the West Coast covering some six to seven states, will be in Washington with his wife and six children on December 23rd, 1965, and would like a tour of our facilities. Frandsen was told to have Litfin come to my office where he will be greeted and thereafter conducted on tour by SA [redacted] There was no request to meet the Director. b6

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Deleted Copy Sent Litfin
by Jebbia 9-17-75
Per FOIPA dgp

[redacted] b6

Seen by Wick
Tour handled by
DWB

DWB:nal
(5)

REC- 61 94-8-95-534

1 DEC 27 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

50 JAN 3 1966

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

MIMS THOMASON
PRESIDENT

December 22, 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I'm truly grateful to you for your heart-warming note regarding my Mother's passing. My Mother was 82 and lived a very fine and full life but as someone said Mothers never get old enough to die.

On another subject, I was in Florida just recently and spent a very pleasant evening with Lyle and Margaret Wilson at their new home at Stuart. Lyle is foremost among your many great admirers. If you are in Florida and have an opportunity I hope you will drop by and see him.

Sincerely,

Mims Thomason

Mims Thomason

EX-100

REC- 13 - 535

18 DEC 29 1965

12-27-65

EXP. PROC.

DEC 27 1965

53 JAN 5 1966

January 10, 1966

94-1 [illegible] 536

Honorable Richard A. Litfin
Manager, Pacific Division
United Press International
Post Office Box 4329
San Francisco, California 94103

Dear Mr. Litfin:

Special Agent [redacted] has shown me your letter of January 4th, and I am glad you enjoyed your tour of FBI facilities. Your generous remarks are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured I join Messrs. [redacted] and Wick in thanking you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure

NOTE: The tour was taken on 12-23-65 by Special Agent [redacted] of the Crime Records Division. Our relations with UPI are cordial. Frandsen, head of UPI in Washington, arranged this tour.

DTP:ges (6)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

RICHARD A. LITFIN
MANAGER PACIFIC DIVISION
814 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIF.

Jan. 4, 1966

b6

Mr. [redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear [redacted]

I want to thank you and Mr. Wick from the bottom of our hearts respectively -- and lord knows there are enough of them -- for the absolutely wonderful, comprehensive and informative tour of the FBI while we were in Washington. I think you are going to have a couple of young prospective agents knocking on your door in due course. I particularly appreciate the follow-up packet of information which arrived in the mail yesterday. Believe me, it was an eye-opener all the way around for us and it was a great privilege to have had such personal attention from you and your department.

Any time you are on the Pacific Coast, be assured I will look forward to getting together with you and this includes cashing any of your checks, even if written on the East Bank of the Mississippi.

With cordial regards,

Dick Litfin

94-8-75-536

JAN 11 1966

RAL:lb

cc: Mr. Julius Frandsen
UPI
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Elmer Lammi
UPI
Washington, D.C.

United Press International
P. O. BOX 4329 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 94103

January 13, 1966

Mr. Sam Fogg
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Fogg:

I certainly enjoyed reading your splendid feature story on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, wherein you emphasized the excellent results attained during 1965.

The fine cooperation extended by outstanding writers, such as you, has greatly helped to make this program a success and to enlist public cooperation in removing these dangerous fugitives from society.

REC- 16 [illegible] 537

My associates and I are deeply grateful for your assistance.

EX-103

12 JAN 14 1966

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Gale (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell (sent with cover memo)
NOTE: See Jones to Wick Memo dated 1-12-66, captioned "'Ten Most Wanted Fugitives' Program, 1965 Wrap Up Story By Sam Fogg, UPI."

JRH:mm
(9)

1 ENCLOSURE

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MAILED 7
1966
COMM-FBI

JAN 28 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Top 10 Ends Year Short by 3

ARTICLE BY
by SAM FOGG

WASHINGTON — One of the FBI's best known operations wound up the year 1965 with a deficit and Director J. Edgar Hoover was pleased as punch about it.

Over the 12-month period, 20 dangerous lawbreakers on the agency's list of 10 Most Wanted Criminals had been caught up with. In fact, at year's end, there were only seven, rather than the traditional 10, listed in the infamous fraternity of crime.

NEW NOMINEE

The FBI began filling the gap by nominating another most wanted candidate. He is Hoyt Judd Cobb, a narcotics-using convicted murderer who escaped from a Georgia prison camp last April. The FBI wasn't a bit embarrassed by the year end shortage, which was produced by a banner year that saw 19 on the list captured and a 20th killed trying to evade arrest.

In 1953, the FBI "retired" 26 criminals listed during the year; in 1960, a total of 21 were caught. Since the most wanted custom was inaugurated in March, 1950, the public and police have brought to book 208 of the country's most dangerous men.

The FBI credits a sharp-eyed public and cooperative press for the capture of 79 of the 208 removed from the list. In 1965, nine of the 20 were attributed to public alertness.

The quickest capture came when convicted Nebraska bank robber-slayer Duane Earl Pope, a just-graduated college honor student, surrendered on June 11, 1965—the day he was placed on the list. Pope was recently sentenced to death.

The brothers were listed for the first time by the FBI, and both were quickly captured. They were Earl and Samuel Veney, who were hunted for the slaying of a Baltimore policeman on Christmas Eve, 1964.

Another picked up after being publicized was Leslie Douglas Ashley, an emotionally unbalanced female impersonator who had escaped from a Texas mental institution. Ashley, whose picture was distributed nationwide showing him in both male and female guise, was apprehended working as a clown in a travelling carnival.

The year end "deficit" of three was mainly brought about by the double-header capture of two of the most wanted on Dec. 23. Allen Wade Haugsted, wanted in Minnesota on charges of murdering his wife and mother-in-law, was picked up in Houston, Tex., where he had been working in a bakery. Later that day, FBI agents and local police arrested James Edward Kennedy in a bar in Worcester, Mass., after a gun battle. Kennedy, who escaped from federal custody in Cleveland, Ohio, had been on the list for 15 days.

ON LIST SINCE 1962

The bob-tailed list of seven most wanted shows that the "Dean" of the fugitives is Edward Howard Mapps, a one-time Greenwich Village artist and sculptor, accused of murdering his wife and infant daughter in Stroudsburg, Pa. Mapps was listed as a most wanted on June 15, 1962.

The others in their order of seniority were:

● Chester Collins, a poetry-reading escapee from a Florida prison camp, where he had been serving time for the hatchet attack on a girl friend and another female companion. He made the list on May 14, 1964

● Alson Thomas Wahrlich, accused of kidnaping and sexually molesting a 6-year-old Arizona girl, listed since July 9, 1964

● **John William Clouser, fugitive from a Florida mental hospital who is deadly proficient in judo and karate. A most wanted since Jan. 7, 1965.**

● Donald Stewart Heien, a convicted murderer and drug addict, who escaped from a California prison. He made the list last March 11.

● Edward Watkins, a suspected Ohio bank robber. He took flight with a young strip teaser, Kathleen Marierosen, who, police believe, helped him in his crimes. Watkins went on the list on Sept. 21.

● Lawrence John Higgins, a veteran criminal of 30 years who is accused of robbing a California bank two weeks after his latest release from prison. He became a most wanted on Dec. 14.

(United Press International)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29

BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

Date: 1-[illegible]-66
Edition: Sunday
Author: Sam Fogg
Editor: David J. Fernald
Title: FBI "TEN [illegible]"

Character:
or
Classification: 62
Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

74-[illegible]-537

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-12-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM
1965 WRAP UP STORY BY SAM FOGG, UPI

Mr. Sam Fogg of United Press International (UPI), who has been an excellent press contact for many years, has prepared and disseminated throughout the UPI wire service system a feature story on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program particularly highlighting the achievements in this program during 1965.

The Crime Records Division supplied background material for the use of Mr. Fogg for preparing a fine story. A copy of his story which appeared in the "Boston Herald" is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter be sent Mr. Fogg from the Director expressing gratitude for his fine "Top Ten" story.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell - Enclosure

JRH:mm
(8)

REC-4
ST-105 538

JAN 19 1966

67 JAN

United Press International

RICHARD A. LITFIN AKA DICK
MANAGER PACIFIC DIVISION
POST OFFICE BOX 4329
SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIF.

Jan. 26, 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was extremely kind of you to write as you did and I can only say we are honored and reiterate what I told Special Agent [redacted] in regard to the very great impression made upon the Litfin family by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The enormity of the problems and situations you face from day to day are only equalled by the capability of your department to solve them, to the better good of our Country.

b6

REC- 80 94-8-95-539

Sincerely,

Dick Litfin

FEB 2 1966

RAL:lb

Mail Room

February 21, 1966

Mr. Merriman Smith
United Press International
National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Smith:

I realize there is nothing I can say that will ease your sorrow in the passing of your son. I do want you to know that the thoughts of your friends in the FBI are with you and hope that this knowledge will give you some comfort in your grief. The cause for which your son gave his life is one of the finest -- the preservation of liberty for others.

REC 5 62-2-540

If there is anything I can do to be of assistance at this time, please do not hesitate to let me know.

8 FEB 23 1966

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:15 AM
DATE 2/21/66
BY

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information which would preclud this letter. The Director last wrote Mr. Smith on 5-5-64, congratulating him on the receipt of a Pulitzer Prize. Mr. Smith is the so-called "Dean" of the White House news staff, having served as a White House reporter for more than 24 years.

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29 FEB 24 1966

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hwg:edm (7)

0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

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UPI-12
(VIET)

SAIGON--CAPT. BERT SMITH, SON OF UPI WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT MERRIMAN SMITH, AND SIX OTHER AMERICANS--INCLUDING TWO ARMY NURSES--WERE KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN A HELICOPTER CRASHED AND BURNED NEAR SAIGON.

THE NURSES, BOTH SECOND LIEUTENANTS, WERE THE FIRST U.S. SERVICEWOMEN KILLED IN THE VIETNAMESE WAR.

THE NURSES AND AN ARMY DOCTOR ABOARD WERE ON THEIR WAY TO QUI NHON, 270 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAIGON, WHEN THE HELICOPTER CRASHED 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE.

SMITH WAS A PILOT OF THE HELICOPTER.

AN ARMY BOARD CONVENED TODAY TO INVESTIGATE THE CRASH, THE CAUSE OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN. THE INVESTIGATION WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE ABOUT A WEEK.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS INDICATE THE HELICOPTER HIT AN ELECTRIC POWER LINE. IT WAS NOT CLEAR, HOWEVER, WHY THE COPTER WAS FLYING AT SUCH A LOW ALTITUDE.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE POWER LINE CAUSED THE CRASH, OR WHETHER THE HELICOPTER WAS ALREADY GOING DOWN WHEN IT HIT THE WIRE.

ASKED WHETHER THE COPTER MIGHT HAVE BEEN HIT BY COMMUNIST GROUND FIRE, AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID "OF COURSE THERE IS ALWAYS THAT POSSIBILITY."

THE HELICOPTER BELONGED TO THE 145TH AVIATION BATTALION, BASED IN THE SUBURBS OF SAIGON. THE BATTALION COMMANDER WAS KILLED IN THE CRASH.

THE NAMES OF OTHER SIX VICTIMS WERE WITHHELD BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES HERE PENDING NOTIFICATION OF THEIR FAMILIES.

MERRIMAN SMITH IS THE DEAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS. HE WON THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR HIS COVERAGE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE YOUNGER SMITH JOINED THE 145TH HERE LAST AUTUMN AND FLEW ON COMBAT MISSIONS THROUGHOUT VIET NAM. BECAUSE OF HIS NEWSPAPER BACKGROUND, HE SERVED AS THE BATTALION'S INFORMATION OFFICER.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE WAS SCHEDULED SUNDAY AT TAN SON NHUT AIRBASE.

-0-

Merriman Smith
Lett. Mr. Merriman
2/21/66
Hoyt Gleason
94-8-9-5-540

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 14, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ALFRED KRUSENSTIERN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL - FOREIGN DESK;
ARTICLE ON "USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN
FIGHTING CRIME"

At 4:30 p.m. on 2-14-66, Bishop in my office was telephonically contacted by the above captioned individual who is on the Foreign Desk for the United Press International in their Washington office. He stated that he has been requested by the European Division of United Press International to write and submit to them an article on "Use of Modern Technology in Fighting Crime." In preparation of his article, Mr. Krusenstiern requested that, if possible, he be given whatever data the Bureau might have available on this subject, that he be permitted to make a tour of the FBI, including the FBI Laboratory, and that he be permitted to discuss this topic with an FBI representative.

There is nothing derogatory in Bureau files on Krusenstiern, and our relations with United Press International are most cordial and they have been very cooperative.

REC-14 94-8-95-571

EX-102

We have a considerable amount of public source data with regard to this topic, including material on the FBI Laboratory and reprints of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin articles which would be pertinent to this topic. Accordingly, arrangements have been made for Krusenstiern to come to my (Wick's) office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, February 16, 1966, where he will be met by SA George T. Quinn of the Crime Research Section who will provide appropriate public source material to him, take him on a tour of the Bureau, including the Laboratory, and answer any questions he might have on his assigned topic.

FEB 18 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Quinn (Room 4260)

TEB:par
(5)

55 FEB 25 1966

Krusenstiern does furnished reprint material & given a tour of FBI Labs on 2/16/66. A selection of 8x10 official photos were also made available to him. GTQ.

February 18, 1966

Mr. Robert Buckhorn
United Press International
714 National Press Building
1346 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Buckhorn:

I have been advised of your assignment by United Press International to cover the Justice Department and my associates and I are looking forward to working with you.

Mr. Wick and his assistants stand ready to be of any possible service, and I do hope you find your assignment enjoyable.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 7
1966
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Tolson (sent with cover memo)
1 - MA. Jones " "
Note: See R. E. Wick memo to Mr. DeLoach dated 2-17-66 captioned: "Robert Buckhorn, United Press International (UPI) Justice Beat Assignment"

HPL:mlk (5)

REC 70 141-8-95-547

4 FEB 23 1966

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66 MAR 2 1966

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-17-66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ROBERT BUCKHORN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, (UPI)
JUSTICE BEAT ASSIGNMENT

Mr. Robert Buckhorn of United Press International today took over the Justice Department beat as the replacement for Clifford Sessions who went to work in Jack Rosenthal's Office. Buckhorn has worked on the UPI desk here in Washington for the past several years and prior to that time was assigned to UPI offices in Chicago and New York City.

Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory regarding Buckhorn and no record of any arrest was located in the Identification Division. Buckhorn has been in contact with my office from time to time during the past several years and has always been most friendly and cooperative.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as Buckhorn will be having daily contact with my office in the future, it is suggested the attached brief note for the Director's signature be forwarded to him.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

HPL:mlk
(4)

Mailing List
addition
~~Change~~ Noted

REC- 79

94-8-95-5436

11 MAR 4 1966

54 MAR 11 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4/27/66

FROM: R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO INTERVIEW DIRECTOR BY ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

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On 4/26/66 my office received separate requests from Robert Buckhorn, United Press International, and Joseph E. Mohbat, Associated Press, to interview the Director in connection with his forthcoming anniversary. Buckhorn and Mohbat cover the Department of Justice for their respective news services. Each has indicated that they would like to interview the Director separately sometime during the week of May 2-6, 1966, and that their interviews would be for the purpose of having the Director look back over the past and look forward to the future. Each would like to use the story on their news services on 5/10/66, the Director's anniversary.

NOT RECORDED
141 MAY 6 1966

ACTION TAKEN

Both Buckhorn and Mohbat have been advised that the Director regards his forthcoming anniversary as simply another working day and desires no special recognition of it. They were told his extremely heavy schedule of commitments makes it impossible for him to work these interviews into his commitments. It is quite possible they will now at this late date submit several questions for answer by Mr. Hoover.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

TEB:mls
(6)

COPY SENT TO [illegible] TOLSON

3 MAY 6 1966

CIVIL RESEARCH

May 2, 1966

PERSONAL

Mr. Julius Frandsen
General Manager, Washington Bureau
United Press International
315 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Frandsen:

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I learned of your promotion to Vice President of United Press International.

I want to express heartiest congratulations and to extend very best wishes for all possible success in the future.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Frandsen is on the Special Correspondents' List. He was written in 1961 when he became Manager of the Washington Bureau of UPI and in 1963 when it was necessary for him to undergo surgery. Our relations with Mr. Frandsen and UPI are very cordial.

SAW:jls
(4)

MAILED 19
MAY 3 1966
COMM-FBI

EX-112
REC- 32 [illegible]-545
19 MAY 3 1966

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53 MAY 11 1966

ENCLOSURE

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UPI-107 (UPI)
NEW YORK--THE ELECTION OF JULIUS FRANDSEN AS A VICE PRESIDENT OF UPI
WAS ANNOUNCED FRIDAY BY UPI PRESIDENT MOMS THOMASON.
FRANDSEN IS GENERAL MANAGER OF UPI'S WASHINGTON OFFICES.
4/29-PUBLISHED

ack
5-2-66
SA wijfs
acl

94-8-95-545
ENCLOSURE

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/9/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: SAM FOGG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL;
PROPOSED ARTICLE ON SELECTION
AND TRAINING OF SPECIAL AGENTS

Sam Fogg, Washington Bureau of United Press International, has been most cooperative with the Bureau over the years, particularly in connection with the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program." He himself has written a number of articles very favorable to the Bureau.

For some time I have discussed with Fogg the possibility of his doing an article, which would be for all clients of United Press International, on the selection and training of Special Agents of the FBI.

On 2/9/66 Fogg indicated that he now is in a position to start preparation of such an article. He advised that he would be interested in any material that the Bureau can give him dealing with the qualifications, recruitment, selection and training of Special Agents, for use in this article. He also indicated that he would like the privilege of sitting in for a portion of a day with a class of new Agents who are in the relative beginning stages of their training, with another class that is about half way through their training, and with another class nearing the completion of its training, and would also like to observe some of the training given to new Agents at Quantico. He also indicated he would be interested in any stock photographs which we might have available dealing with the training of Special Agents. All of this would be for his article, and he advised that he understood that any classes he might sit in on as an observer would cover only non-confidential matters while he was present.

OBSERVATIONS

Such an article as this would be of particular assistance in connection with our efforts to recruit outstanding candidates for the Special Agent position. We could furnish Fogg public source type material at the present time dealing with

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Jones

REC- 28 94-8-95-546

8 MAY 4 1966

ORIG. RESEARCH

TEB:mls
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

the topic in which he is interested and thereafter could arrange for him to sit in as an observer on several classes of new Agents at a time when nonconfidential matters were being discussed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That approval be given for the Crime Research Section to furnish Fogg at this time public source type information, including stock photographs, dealing with the qualifications, selection and training of Special Agents.

Done 2/11/66 TSB

2. That approval be given for the Crime Records Division to arrange with the Training Division and Fogg for him to sit in as an observer in several new Agents classes, one at Quantico, which are in varying stages of their training.

HANDLED WITH FOGG TSB

TSB

SAC, Dallas 7-20-66

94-8-95-547

Director, FBI

SURVEY BY DALLAS "TIMES HERALD" NEWSPAPER OF RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND FBI IN TEXAS

The July 15, 1966, issue of captioned paper carried an article entitled "FBI Seeking Local Grip, Police Say," alleging that the FBI was endeavoring through the National Academy to usurp the powers of the local police. The article indicated that a survey had been made of a number of Texas cities and that some police officials (whose names were not given) bitterly complained against the FBI. Obviously, this newspaper article was a dastardly attempt to stir up dissension.

At the next meeting of the Sheriffs Association of Texas, scheduled for July 27-30, 1966, at El Paso, you should bring this matter up and strongly point out the inaccuracies in the article. You should thoroughly explain that the FBI in no way is endeavoring to usurp the authority of local law enforcement agencies and that the National Academy is a cooperative service to improve the work of local agencies. Inasmuch as the Texas Police Association has already had its convention this year, you should be alert in any future contacts with local police officials to firmly set forth the Bureau's position. If any complaints are received, the Bureau should be immediately advised.

MAILED 3
JUL 20 1966
COMM-FBI

1 - El Paso
1 - Houston
1 - San Antonio

NOTE: The Director has instructed that at the next meeting of the Texas Police Chiefs Association our SACs "should strongly lay this on the line and have them put up or shut up." Files reflect that the Texas Police Association has already met (June, 1966) but that the Sheriffs Association of Texas will meet in July.

SAC DALLAS IS TO ATTEND

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 AUG 2 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

57 AUG 3 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-95-547

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 7/19/66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SURVEY BY DALLAS "TIMES HERALD" NEWSPAPER OF RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND FBI IN TEXAS

SAC, Dallas, by teletype dated July 15, 1966, stated that Ray Bell, a staff writer for the above-captioned paper, had called him saying that he (Bell) had made a survey which reflected that the FBI through its National Academy graduates was trying to control and take over local police departments. SAC said he could make no comment regarding the survey.

The July 15, 1966, issue of the captioned paper carried an article by Bell entitled "FBI Seeking Local Grip, Police Say," which reflected that accusations were being made that the FBI was trying to usurp powers of local police. Bell indicated he made a "survey" which "included most of the larger cities of Texas." He quoted several Texas police officials (no names given) accusing the FBI of trying to take over authority. (It is to be noted that a revised article appeared in the late edition of the paper on the same date commenting that "in a telephone survey of at least 12 cities across the State, the 'Times Herald' found police officials generally divided in their opinions of FBI services. Roughly 50 per cent praised the organization and the remainder expressed varying degrees of dissatisfaction." More favorable comments concerning the FBI appears in the revised version. Names of those criticizing the Bureau were not given.)

SAC, Dallas, added that Tom Talley, United Press International, told him that he (Talley) had made his own survey, contacting ten of the largest police departments in the state, and had been unable to find any such allegations. Rather, he was receiving answers of praise concerning the Bureau. Both SAC, Dallas, and SAC, El Paso, have been told by police officials of the newspaper surveys, these officers saying nothing but good about the FBI. (Bell's

REC 13 94-8-9[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 25 1966

JUL 25 1966

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

FCS:mjv(9)

CRIME RESEARCH

CONTINUED--OVER

94-8-9[illegible]
NOT RECORDED

M. A. Jones to Wick Memorandum
RE: DALLAS, TEXAS, "TIMES HERALD"

the FBI report on gambling
articles made brief mention of activities coming into the hands of the Dallas Police Department and transfer of two Dallas officers, Lt. Jack Revill and Detective V. J. Brinn. It also said two FBI Agents had been transferred as a result of the gambling report incident.)

In this connection, the Director commented, "Have we any contact with Dallas Times Herald so we can lay this on the line? It is dastardly to be stirring up such discord."

BUREAU FILES:

Files reflect that the Bureau has had cordial relations with the Dallas "Times Herald." Felix McKnight, Vice President and Executive Editor, is on the Special Correspondents' List and an SAC Contact of the Dallas Office. In January, 1957, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin carried an article by McKnight. In 1961 he was elected as President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Ray Bell is not identifiable in Bureau files.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of our cordial relations with McKnight, it is felt that the SAC, Dallas, should personally contact McKnight and point out that Bell's articles appear to be a malicious attempt to stir up discord between the FBI and local police; that no basis of fact exists for his allegations; and that local police throughout the state have been in contact with our offices refuting his comments. Inasmuch as Bell writes under an anonymous cover (not using names of police officers criticizing the Bureau) we are not in a position to specifically refute Bell's charges. McKnight should be asked whether Bell would furnish the names of these officers so we can check the accuracy of the comments.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached airtel be sent to SAC, Dallas.

O.K. I also think [illegible] at next meeting of Texas Police Chiefs again our Dallas should strongly lay this on the line & have them put up or shut up

REC- 25 94-8-95-548

August 24, 1966

EX-10

Mr. James V. Healion
United Press International
Post Office Box 1349
Hartford, Connecticut 06101

Dear Mr. Healion:

Thank you for your letter of August 19, 1966, and I appreciate your interest in writing.

In response to your request for a comment on child molesters, I am enclosing a copy of my statement dated February 10, 1966, which sets forth my views on this menace. You may feel free to quote from this item; however, the use of any of this material should not be construed as my approval or endorsement of your proposed article.

With regard to your request for statistics on this problem, the FBI does not compile this data. You may, however, wish to contact police departments in cities such as Norfolk, Virginia, St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, which may be in a position to furnish such data. The 1965 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin which contains material on sex crimes in general under the topical heading of "Forcible rape" is enclosed for your information.

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 24 4 15 PM '66

MAILED 11
AUG 24 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Daunt

NOTE: Healion is not identifiable in Bufiles; we have had friendly relations with United Press International with which he is affiliated. Names of cities suggested by Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CVA:slr/mjl
56 AUG 31 1966
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United Press International

A UPI MAN IS AT THE SCENE

from

James V. Healion
UPI
P.O. Box 1349
Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in the process of writing a story on child molesters and because this is a subject in which you are very much interested in, I would appreciate a quote to use in the story.

I know you have warned about such criminals in the past but I would like a fresh comment for this story which will be written for a Knights of Columbus publication.

Any statistical material on the subject would also be appreciated as would any that would lend itself to the story.

Thank you for any courtesy extended.

Cordially,

James V. Healion

James V. Healion

94-8-95

REC-25 94-8-95-548

EX-104

5 AUG 25 1966

COR

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: WIRE SERVICE NEWS RELEASES
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: September 6, 1966

1 - Mr. Travel
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

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Gandy

The Bureau receives all current United Press International (UPI) news releases on a teletype circuit in the teletype room. At present the UPI machine makes the original and three copies. The original is sent to the Director's Office during regular work hours, while the three copies are routed to the offices of Mr. Wick, Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Mohr.

During nonwork hours the original is held for the Director and one copy is held for Mr. Wick in the teletype room. Mr. DeLoach's copy is sent to Mr. Rosen's Office and Mr. Mohr's copy is sent to Mr. Gale's Office, where they are held until the next work day.

It is noted, however, that in many instances these UPI releases pertain to matters of immediate interest to the Domestic Intelligence Division, such as racial incidents and demonstrations growing out of anti-Vietnam protests, etc. Some of these UPI releases are received prior to the news being given over radio newscasts. Many are more complete than news given in radio newscasts. In most instances the possession of copies of such releases would enable the Domestic Intelligence Division to prepare a more complete summary for the White House and in some instances these releases would enable us to better evaluate a given situation such as a racial riot and to contact pertinent field offices when necessary to obtain clarification of information set forth in the releases.

It is therefore suggested that consideration be given to arranging for the Domestic Intelligence Division to receive a copy of the UPI releases during nonwork hours. Since the existing ink used on this machine is blue and cannot be copied on a Thermofax machine, perhaps a black-colored carbon could be used and a Thermofax copy could then be prepared for Domestic Intelligence Division. If this is not possible, perhaps paper could be obtained whereby four copies instead of three are made at the time the release is received.

REC 46 94-8-95-549

TJS:cec (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

ST-101

4 SEP 29 1966

53 OCT 14 1966

4 COMM-FBI SECT.

Memorandum J.A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan
RE: WIRE SERVICE NEWS RELEASES

RECOMMENDATION:

That consideration be given to making arrangements for the Domestic Intelligence Division to receive copies of the UPI releases received at the Bureau during nonwork hours.

No special messenger runs are to be set up to deliver UPI items. They will be sent over along with other material on regular runs or special runs which are required for other purposes. W.C.S. 5/1/73 JS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: 9/14/66

FROM : L. E. Wherry, Jr.

SUBJECT: WIRE SERVICE NEWS RELEASES
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Reference memo of 9/6/66 from Mr. Sizoo to Mr. Sullivan recommending consideration be given to making arrangements for Domestic Intelligence Division to receive copies of UPI releases received at Bureau during nonwork hours.

On receipt of rememo, at our request Administrative Division obtained as soon as possible a sample roll of the type paper used this machine but with original and four copies. Paper received yesterday and being used today. The last (fourth) copy is legible and will serve the purposes of Domestic Intelligence Division. We use a roll a day of paper on the news machine. As soon as Administrative Division can obtain a regular supply of the paper we will make the last copy available to Domestic Intelligence Division on a regular basis.

The Administrative Division is requested to immediately order a supply of the yellow carbonless teletype paper which provides an original and four copies. It should be carried in stock, and sufficient supply obtained to immediately furnish 24 rolls to Teletype Unit with approximately 90-day supply in stock in supply section. It will be used in lieu of item number 7530-282-3373 now on supply list. Furnish supply immediately to Teletype Unit on receipt.

RECOMMENDATION:

Forward to Administrative Division for appropriate action.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Teletype Unit

LEW:gev
(7)

300 rolls requested for delivery 9/20/66

Ordered on P.O. 68077 dtd 9/22/66 FJG

94-8-15-550

6 OCT 5 1966

October 3, 1966

PERSONAL

OCT 3 4 30 PM '66
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Mr. Robert F. Buckhorn
United Press International
315 National Press Building
1346 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Buckhorn:

I have learned of your recent appointment as National Aviation and Transportation Writer for United Press International and would like to add my heartiest congratulations to those you have already received.

This is certainly a fitting tribute to your ability as a journalist and a promotion in which you can take deep pride. Your friends in the FBI join me in offering our best wishes on this occasion, and we sincerely hope your future endeavors will meet with every success.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 4 - 1966
COMM-FBI

26 MAY 28 FBI WICK

NOTE: Mr. Buckhorn's name appears on the Special Correspondents' List. HE HAS BEEN COVERING JUSTICE DEPT. BEAT FOR U.P.I.

HRH:sep
(3) sep

EX-104
REC 54 94-8-95-551

1 ENCLOSURE

OCT 5 1966

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53 OCT 10 1966

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UPI-48

(UPI)

WASHINGTON--APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT F. BUCKHORN AS UPI NATIONAL AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION WRITER WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY JULIUS FRANDSEN, WASHINGTON GENERAL MANAGER AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANDSEN ALSO ANNOUNCED THE RETIREMENT OF HARRY WILSON SHARPE, WHO HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF UPI'S WASHINGTON WEEKEND REPORT SINCE 1951. A 43-YEAR VETERAN, SHARPE PREVIOUSLY WAS WASHINGTON NIGHT EDITOR. HE WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN DOUGLAS, ARIZ.

BUCKHORN SUCCEEDS ROBERT J. SERLING, UPI'S PRIZE WINNING AVIATION EDITOR, BUT WITH BROADENED SCOPE. HE ALSO WILL COVER GENERAL TRANSPORTATION MATTERS, INCLUDING SHIPPING, RAILROADS AND COMMUTER PROBLEMS.

BUCKHORN, 39, JOINED UPI IN 1954. HE WAS A NEWS EDITOR IN BOTH THE NEW YORK AND CHICAGO BUREAUS BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO WASHINGTON IN 1962. A GRADUATE OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, HE COVERED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO HIS CURRENT ASSIGNMENT.

SERLING, AUTHOR OF TWO NON-FICTION BOOKS AND ONE NOVEL CENTERING ON AVIATION, HAS TAKEN A LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO WRITE A NEW NOVEL.

IN DEFINING BUCKHORN'S NEW ASSIGNMENT, FRANDSEN SAID IT REFLECTED THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE AVERAGE AMERICAN'S LIFE, WHETHER HE IS CATCHING A PLANE, DRIVING CROSS-COUNTRY OR SIMPLY TRYING TO FIND HIS WAY TO AND FROM WORK THROUGH A MAZE OF COMMUTER TRAFFIC.

9/30--Q1053AED

Let to Buckhorn
10-3-66
HRH/sep oml (sch)

SCL
Change
Mailing List
10-3-66
Change Noted
Mail

94-8-95 551

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-18-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM GRANT DILMAN, UPI, FOR CURRENT STATEMENT FROM DIRECTOR RE CHILD MOLESTERS AND SEX DEVIATES

Grant Dilman of the local office of UPI, who is most cooperative and friendly, called you yesterday to advise that the La Porte, Indiana, "Herald-Argus," has inquired of UPI here in Washington if there had been a recent statement by the Director on child molesters and sex deviates. This gave Dilman the idea of a possible news statement along this line by the Director which could be issued through all UPI outlets in the country. Dilman wondered whether Mr. Hoover could see his way clear to furnish a 600- to 900-word statement at this time as a warning to parents against sex deviates and child molesters. Dilman would want the statement within the next two or three weeks.

You thanked Dilman for his interest, told him that the matter would be presented to Mr. Hoover and that he would be advised shortly as to the Director's decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director give consideration to the preparation of such a statement and its release through the UPI.

EX-110 OK REC-16 94-8-95-552

2. That if approved, this Division immediately do the necessary research for the preparation of such a statement.

12 NOV 4 1966

OK

3. That this memorandum be returned to your office so that Dilman can be advised of the Director's decision.

OK

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
61 NOV 18 1966

MAJ:jma (5)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-31-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM GRANT DILLMAN, UPI, FOR CURRENT STATEMENT FROM DIRECTOR RE CHILD MOLESTERS AND SEX DEVIATES

Reference made to my memorandum to you dated 10-18-66, captioned as above, wherein it was recommended and approved that a statement of 600 to 900 words on sex criminals be prepared for Grant Dillman of United Press International.

Enclosed is a proposed item for approval and delivery to Mr. Dillman. Information concerning Alson Thomas Wahrlich, who currently is on the list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," is included in this statement and it is felt a photograph of him would be most appropriate to furnish to Mr. Dillman.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed statement be approved, cleared with the Department of Justice, and furnished by you to Mr. Dillman along with the enclosed photograph of Wahrlich for use with this item.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Miss Gandy

DWB:ksf
(6)

OK

EX-110

HANDLED WITH MR. DILLMAN 11-1-66 BY WICK.

REC-16

NOV 31 1966

NOV 18 1966

Sessions in Dept - 11/1/66

November 2, 1966

THE SEX CRIMINAL

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

If I had to identify the crime I consider the most despicable, I think it would have to be the sex attack on a child.

Words cannot describe the suffering, both mental and physical, inflicted on young boys and girls by depraved individuals whose only concern is to satisfy their sordid lust. Some victims are put through torture too horrible to describe.

Often these inhuman attacks result in death to the innocent victims. The lives of those spared usually are marred forever by physical injuries or mental anguish.

There is, of course, no stereotyped sex criminal. They range from young to old and their victims' ages also vary

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo dated 10-31-66 captioned, "Request From Grant Dillman, UPI, For Current Statement From Director RE Child Molesters and Sex Deviates."

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

553

widely. While most sex criminals are men, there are exceptions. There have been instances of men and women, at times husband and wife, cooperating in sexual assaults on children.

The following recent cases illustrate the seriousness of the sex crime problem.

A 17-year-old boy was convicted for the rape of an 11-year-old girl, the crime described by the trial judge as "the most horrible case in my experience." (Washington Post 5/27/66)

A former patient in a mental hospital, aged 15, admitted raping women ranging in age from 18 to 75. (New York Herald Tribune 2/24/66)

A 13-year-old boy was charged with the knife point rape of a 6-year-old girl. He threatened to smother her with a pillow if she cried out during the attack. (Washington Post 11/24/65)

Thirty girls, all blonds between the ages of 10 and 15 years, allegedly were sexually assaulted by one 19-year-old college student. (New York World Telegram & Sun 6/12/65)

A mother, over the age of 40, and her teen-aged daughter were raped and strangled to death in their home by the same assailant. (Washington Post 1/24/64)

A 35-year-old man was convicted for the rape-slaying of a neighborhood child, aged 6. (New York Standard 1/25/63)

A 40-year-old man, caught in the act of dragging a 5-year-old girl whom he already had molested, admitted he was taking her to his room for further sex assault. (Letter from Newark to Bureau 10-25-63, re SA [redacted] b6 b7C

While females are the more frequent targets of the sex offenders, some of the more horrible cases in law enforcement records involve young boys as victims. A typical case occurred a few years ago in Washington where a 7-year-old boy disappeared from a shopping center near his home. His nearly nude body was found three days later in a wooded area some nine miles away in Maryland. He had been sexually attacked and choked or smothered to death. An exhaustive FBI investigation led to the conviction of this sex criminal who was sentenced to prison for life. But there are many like him still at large. (IC 7-9772)

At the present time the FBI is engaged in a nationwide search for a vicious sex criminal who is on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." He is Alson Thomas Wahrlich, wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for kidnaping in connection with the brutal sexual assault on a 6-year-old girl in Tucson, Arizona, in April, 1964. This dangerous criminal was convicted in 1957, in Arizona, for molesting, beating and choking a 5-year-old girl in an

ice cream vending truck he drove at the time. He also has been convicted in Oklahoma for a crime against nature.

A prison psychologist has described Wahrlich as a schizophrenic paranoid and sexual deviate with a history of antisocial behavior. A relative has termed him destructive and cruel. He can be expected to continue his inhuman assaults on innocent children until captured.

Wahrlich, aged 30, is 5' 2" tall, weighing about 140 pounds. He wears glasses, has blue eyes and brown hair. He has a heart and the name "Cindy" tattooed on his left arm. Wahrlich has carried both a gun and a surgical scalpel in the past and is considered highly dangerous to anyone coming in contact with him. Information about his whereabouts should be furnished to the nearest FBI office.

Wahrlich is one sex criminal who can be pinpointed and described. But there are many hundreds at large today, lurking around schools, near playgrounds, in parks, at shopping centers, on residential streets--in fact, they can and do strike anywhere, anytime. Many of them lead otherwise normal lives, committing their depraved acts from time to time and returning to a regular routine. But no one can tell when and where they will strike next.

It is my belief that sterner measures must be taken to control sex criminals when they are identified and captured. Wahrlich is a good case in point. Twice he has been convicted for vile deeds only to be released after serving relatively short sentences. How many more children will suffer at his hands or the hands of the many other known sex criminals who walk the streets free today. The various state and local governments need to take a close and hard look at their laws regarding sex criminals to insure they are adequate to deal with this grave problem. And the people need to insist that these laws are enforced.

There are, of course, certain basic lessons which parents should instill into the minds of every child from a very early age as a protection against the sex criminals. These include:

Avoid isolated streets and areas.

Travel with a companion or a group.

Never accept rides or gifts from strangers or go anywhere with strangers, no matter how friendly or nice they seem. A sex criminal cannot be identified from his dress or outward appearance.

Promptly report any person who molests or annoys you or your companions.

Cry for help as loudly as possible if a stranger grabs or attacks you--run if you can to escape.

Always keep your parents informed as to where and with whom you will be.

Know how to call the police on your telephone and realize that the policeman is your best friend when you are in danger.

Never admit strangers to your home, especially if your parents are away.

Girls, especially, should be taught to dress and act properly. Scanty attire and provocative actions by females in public places are but an invitation to any sex criminal who may be lurking nearby.

Make certain that your home is secure and that blinds or drapes are closed when dressing or bathing.

Stay alert to avoid falling into the clutches of the sex criminal.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 11/2/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: MIKE POSNER,
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.;
ARTICLE ON WOMEN FUGITIVES

Mike Posner, United Press International, Washington, D. C., whose relations with the Bureau have been cordial, recently requested from Bishop data on some women fugitives being sought by the FBI for use in preparation of an article by him on this topic. In response to his request, on 10/31/66 he was furnished photographs and public source background data on the following women fugitives:

Kathleen Marie Rosen. She is being sought for accessory after the fact to bank robbery and is the companion of Edward Owen Watkins, one of the Bureau's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," on whom data was also given to Posner.

Jannie Washington Duncan. She is being sought for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement - Murder and is the subject of I.O. 3720.

Louise Amy Vincent. She is being sought for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement - Robbery and is the subject of I.O. 3868.

Marion Ruth Gilbert. She is being sought for Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property and is the subject of Check Circular No. 59.

In addition, information was furnished to Posner as to the number of Bureau fugitives currently being sought by the FBI and the number of them who are women.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

REC-71 94-8-95 554

61 NOV 15 1966

10 NOV 8 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
TEB:mls (5)

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-31-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PATRICK SLOYAN,
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL;
REQUEST FOR ESPIONAGE MATERIAL

Pat Sloyan of United Press International, with whom we have had friendly contacts in the past and who now is on temporary assignment in the Justice Building, contacted Inspector Bishop last week to request material for a feature article regarding espionage cases investigated by the FBI. Sloyan is specifically interested in espionage cases wherein arrests and convictions have resulted--or wherein foreign diplomats have been declared persona non grata or otherwise expelled from the United States--since January 1, 1960.

Attached are blind memoranda dated October 31, 1966, and captioned "Arrests and Related Action in Espionage-type Cases" and "Action Against Soviet-Bloc Officials." These contain public source information of the nature which Sloyan desires.

In addition, there are attached copies of several press releases and newspaper clippings regarding these cases, as well as Interesting Case memoranda concerning the espionage activities of Nelson Cornelious Drummond and Miroslav Nacvalac.

REC. 115 94-[illegible] 555

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached material be made available to Pat Sloyan of United Press International.

NOV 8 1966

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

GWG:jer (7)

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CRIME RESEARCH

930987

October 31, 1966

ARRESTS AND RELATED ACTION IN ESPIONAGE-TYPE CASES

Since January, 1960, a number of persons have publicly been charged with espionage-type violations by United States authorities. These persons include:

1. Igor Y. Melekh

Melekh was arrested in October, 1960. (See attached press release dated October 27, 1960.) In March, 1961, pursuant to a motion on behalf of the United States, an order was issued providing for dismissal of the indictment against Melekh if Melekh departed the United States by April 17, 1961. Melekh departed on April 8, 1961.

2. Willie Hirsch

Hirsch was arrested in October, 1960. (See attached press release dated October 27, 1960.) He was indicted with Igor Melekh (see paragraph above), who departed the United States on April 8, 1961. The indictment against Melekh and Hirsch was dismissed; and Hirsh, an alien, voluntarily departed the United States in lieu of deportation on July 21, 1961.

3. Dr. Robert Soble

Soble was arrested in November, 1960. (See attached press release dated November 29, 1960.) Soble was tried and convicted in 1961 and received sentences of 10 years and life imprisonment. He was released on $100,000 appeal bond; and in June, 1962--after his conviction had been upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court had denied his petition for a writ of certiorari, Soble fled from the United States. He subsequently was arrested at Tel Aviv for illegal entry into Israel and, in September, 1962, after failing to thwart his return to the United States, took drugs in what proved to be a successful suicide attempt in England.

4. Irvin Chambers Scarbeck

Scarbeck was arrested in June, 1961. (See attached press release dated June 13, 1961.) Tried and convicted in 1961, he received a 30-year sentence--which sentence subsequently was reduced to three

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concurrent 10-year sentences. He was released on parole from the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in May, 1966.

5. Nelson Cornelius Drummond

Attached is a memorandum dated August 18, 1964, concerning the FBI's investigation of Nelson C. Drummond's espionage activities. Drummond has unsuccessfully appealed his conviction.

6. Ivan D. Egorov

Egorov was arrested in July, 1963. (See attached press release dated July 2, 1963.) He and his wife were released in October, 1963, and permitted to return to the Soviet Union in exchange for two Americans held by the Soviet government.

7. Aleksandra I. Egorova

See the above information regarding Ivan Egorov, her husband.

8. Robert K. Baltch

Baltch (a name assumed by this man to conceal his true identity) was arrested in July, 1963. (See attached press release dated July 2, 1963.) The prosecution of Baltch and Joy Ann Garber Baltch was dropped by the Government after trial had begun early in the Fall of 1964. They voluntarily accepted deportation and left the United States for Czechoslovakia in October, 1964.

9. Joy Ann Garber Baltch

Joy Ann Garber Baltch (a name assumed by this woman to conceal her true identity) was arrested with Robert K. Baltch in July, 1963. (See data directly above regarding Robert K. Baltch.)

10. John William Butenko

Butenko was arrested in October, 1963. (See attached press release dated October 29, 1963.) Also arrested was Igor A. Ivanov, an employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation. Butenko and Ivanov were convicted of espionage conspiracy and failure to notify the

Secretary of State that they had acted as an agent. Butenko received a 30-year sentence and Ivanov received a 20-year sentence in December, 1964. Their convictions have been appealed.

11. Igor A. Ivanov

See the data directly above regarding John William Butenko, together with the attached press release dated October 29, 1963.

12. Robert Glenn Thompson

Thompson was arrested on January 7, 1965. He pleaded guilty in Federal Court in New York on March 8, 1965, to Conspiracy to Commit Espionage. On May 13, 1965, he was sentenced to serve 30 years' imprisonment. A two-part article by Thompson, "I Spied for the Russians," appeared in the May 22, 1965, and June 5, 1965, issues of "The Saturday Evening Post."

13. Robert Lee Johnson

Johnson was arrested in April, 1965. (See attached press release dated April 6, 1965.) He and James Allen Mintkenbaugh pleaded guilty to three charges each (not the same three charges) in Federal Court at Alexandria, Virginia, on June 7, 1965. On July 30, 1965, they were sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

14. James Allen Mintkenbaugh

See above data regarding Robert Lee Johnson, together with the attached press release dated April 6, 1965.

15. William Henry Whalen

Whalen was arrested in July, 1966. (See attached press release dated July 12, 1966.) He is awaiting trial.

16. Herbert William Boeckenhaupt

(See the attached press release dated October 31, 1966, regarding the arrest of Boeckenhaupt.)

A number of cases have been excluded from the above list for a variety of reasons. Among these are:

1. The case involving Arthur Rogers Roddey.

Roddey (see the attached clipping from the "Richmond Times Dispatch" of Richmond, Virginia) was arrested in December, 1960, On January 10, 1961, he was indicted on six counts of espionage; on four counts of fraud; and on two counts of theft of Government property. On February 17, 1961, he pleaded guilty to having unauthorized possession of a classified document which contained information that Roddey "had reason to believe could be used to the advantage of a 'foreign power.'" Roddey was sentenced in Federal Court at Alexandria, Virginia, on March 22, 1961, to serve eight years' imprisonment.

2. The case involving Garlan E. Markham and Harry C. Schoeneman.

Markham, a manufacturer's representative, and Schoeneman, a Navy employee, were indicted in Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1961, on counts of fraud, bribery, theft of Government property, and conspiracy to violate espionage statutes. Following trial in Federal Court in Washington, the jury returned verdicts of guilty against Schoeneman of three counts and against Markham on two counts of the indictment. On September 26, 1962, Schoeneman was sentenced to serve 5 to 15 months concurrently on each count; and Markham was also sentenced to serve 5 to 15 months concurrently on each count. As reflected in the attached clippings from "The Washington Post" and "The Evening Star" of Washington, D. C., dated April 4 and 5, 1963, the convictions of Schoeneman and Markham were reversed.

3. The case of George John Gessner.

Gessner, an Army enlisted man who deserted in December, 1960, and was located in Panama in March, 1961, was convicted of violating the Atomic Energy Act in June, 1964. The attached clipping from the June 9, 1964, issue of the "Kansas City Star" contains some details on his trial and shows that he was sentenced to life imprisonment. As reflected in the attached clipping from the March 9, 1966, edition of "The Washington Post," his conviction was reversed.

4. The case of Paul Carl Meyer.

In November, 1962, Meyer acquired the passports of several American citizens in the Chicago area by a fraudulent scheme. Thereafter, he traveled to Europe and, while in Berlin in February, 1963, he established contact with the Soviets--who induced him to turn over the passports to them. On February 3, 1965, Meyer pleaded guilty in Federal Court at Chicago to an indictment charging him with four counts of misuse of American passports. On February 26, 1965, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the first of these counts and to one year each on the remaining three--the sentences to run concurrently. (See the attached article from the February 27, 1965, issue of the "Chicago Tribune.")

October 31, 1966

ACTION AGAINST SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIALS

Since January 1, 1960, the following Soviet and Soviet-bloc officials in the United States have been declared persona non grata, have been informally requested to leave, have been expelled from the United States, or have been dismissed from the United Nations or have had their accreditation to the United Nations terminated--the majority, as explained below, for espionage-related reasons:

SOVIETS

1. Vadim A. Kirilyuk

Kirilyuk arrived in the United States in September, 1958, as a political affairs officer employed by the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self Governing Territories, United Nations Secretariat. In April, 1959, an American citizen contacted a Soviet official in Mexico City regarding the possibility of obtaining a Soviet university scholarship. Following his return to the United States, the American was contacted by Kirilyuk, who identified himself as "George." From June through September, 1959, Kirilyuk met with the American in a clandestine manner on five occasions and requested data concerning cryptographic machines and instructed the American to seek employment with a vital United States Government agency. The Secretary General of the United Nations was informed of Kirilyuk's espionage activity in December, 1959; and on January 7, 1960, the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations was advised of Kirilyuk's actions. Kirilyuk and his family left the United States on January 10, 1960.

2. Petr Y. Ezhov

Ezhov entered the United States in June, 1959, and was assigned as Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. On July 22, 1960, the State Department declared Ezhov persona non grata. This action resulted from Ezhov's activities in attempting to obtain

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intelligence information through a commercial photographer. Ezhov instructed the photographer to take necessary courses in order to obtain an airplane pilot's license, and Ezhov paid the expenses involved. Ezhov also paid the expenses incurred by the photographer to make reconnaissance trips to obtain information in areas of military significance and to obtain photographs of specific military installations.

3. Valentin M. Ivanov

Ivanov last entered the United States in July, 1959, and was assigned as a First Secretary and Press Attache, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. He had previously served in this capacity from July, 1957, to May, 1959, and had two tours of duty in the United States as an employee of the United Nations Secretariat during the periods November, 1950, to December, 1952, and July, 1953, to June, 1955.

On August 13, 1960, the Department of State declared Ivanov persona non grata. This action resulted from disclosure by Roger C. Føss, American-Nazi Party member, that Ivanov had been in contact with him on numerous occasions in 1959 and 1960, during which time Ivanov had paid him sums of money totaling $500 and had asked Foss to seek a job in the U. S. Government.

4. Igor Y. Melekh

Igor Y. Melekh came to the United States from the Soviet Union in 1955 and served as Chief of the Russian Language Section of the Office of Conference Services of the United Nations (UN) Secretariat. Willie Hirsch, a middle-aged German citizen, had been in the United States for many years and was employed as a medical illustrator.

In October, 1958, Melekh was introduced to an American citizen by Hirsch and thereafter requested the American to obtain aerial photographs of Chicago and to prepare a map of the Chicago area showing military installations and strategic sites. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Melekh held a series of meetings with the American--who was cooperating with the FBI and who passed to Melekh carefully screened material.

On October 27, 1960, Melekh and Hirsch were arrested by FBI Agents in New York and charged with espionage conspiracy. On March 24, 1961, pursuant to a motion on behalf of the United States, an order was issued providing for dismissal of the indictment against Melekh if he departed the United States by April 17, 1961. Melekh left the United

States on April 8, 1961, and the indictment against him and Hirsch was dismissed on April 11, 1961. Hirsch voluntarily departed the United States on July 21, 1961, in lieu of deportation.

5. Yuri V. Zaitsev

During July, 1959, Richard Allen Flink, then a student at New York University, visited the Soviet Exhibition in New York and subsequently developed the social acquaintance of two Russians. Through one of these Russians, an exchange student, Flink was introduced to Yuriy A. Mishukov, a Soviet employed as a translator at the UN Secretariat. In the days that followed, Mishukov promoted a social relationship with Flink. When he became inquisitive about Flink's background and gave Flink reading material concerning communism, the young American contacted the FBI and thereafter reported the results of his contacts with Mishukov.

Early in the association, Mishukov urged Flink to obtain employment with the Federal Government, and in December, 1959, requested Flink to monitor a speech to be given by the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office of the FBI. Thereafter, he requested Flink to prepare reports on New York State law regarding real property, and to identify persons in the State Department opposed to the U. S. plan for solution of the Berlin situation and the disarmament plan. He also requested information regarding plans for prosecution of Communist Party leaders and the relationship between the U.S., Japan and Great Britain.

In May, 1962, Flink advised Mishukov that he had received the Republican Party nomination for assemblyman for his home district. Mishukov proposed a "deal" whereby the Soviets would furnish funds to finance Flink's campaign. First, however, the young American must agree that if elected he would advocate certain policies, supply any confidential documents which might come into his possession, furnish information obtained in briefing sessions with leaders of his Party or public officials and assist in other unspecified endeavors.

In June, 1962, Mishukov offered to furnish $3,000 to finance Flink's campaign, and this money was subsequently delivered to Flink in separate payments by Mishukov and Yuri V. Zaitsev, also a Soviet employee of the UN Secretariat, who took over contacts with Flink when Mishukov left the U.S. on July 5, 1962.

In a Justice Department press release dated September 15, 1962, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy disclosed the efforts made

by Mishukov and Zaitsev to cultivate Flink for intelligence purposes. The press release stated, in part:

> "At the request of the Department of Justice, the Department of State on July 26 informed the United Nations Secretariat of the activities of the Soviet employees. The United Nations Secretariat, acting on this information, dismissed both men. Mishukov had already left the country and Zaitsev departed on August 7."

6. Evgeni M. Prokhorov

(See data regarding Ivan Y. Vyrodov and Nelson C. Drummond immediately below.)

7. Ivan Y. Vyrodov

On September 28, 1962, Nelson C. Drummond, a United States Navy Yeoman, was arrested by FBI Agents at Larchmont, New York, in the act of passing classified Navy documents to Evgeni M. Prokhorov, a secretary of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. Drummond had surreptitiously removed the documents from the United States Naval Base at Newport, Rhode Island. Prokhorov and Ivan Y. Vyrodov, who served in a countersurveillance capacity while Prokhorov was meeting with Drummond, were also taken into custody by FBI Agents--but were released upon establishing their claim to diplomatic immunity. Prokhorov and Vyrodov, (who also was a secretary of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations) were declared persona non grata on September 29, 1962, and departed from the United States on October 1, 1962.

On July 19, 1963, Nelson Drummond was convicted of espionage conspiracy; and on August 15, 1963, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. His conviction was appealed.

8. Gennadiy G. Sevastyanov

Gennadiy Sevastyanov arrived in the United States in March, 1959, to serve as an Attache in the Cultural Division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. On April 6, 1963, an individual whom the Russians identified as "Vladimir Gridnev" arrived in the United States as a temporary employee of the Soviet Embassy. Actually, "Gridnev" was not the man's true name. He had been brought to the United States under this pseudonym to assist in the attempted recruitment of his brother, a Soviet defector employed by the Federal Government, as a Russian spy.

Under the eye of Sevastyanov, "Gridnev" approached his brother outside his brother's home in a suburb of Washington on the night of April 28, 1963. Sevastyanov also stood by while meetings were held between the brothers on April 30 and May 2, 1963; and he attempted to obtain details of the work which "Gridnev's" brother was performing for the Federal Government as well as to recruit him as an espionage agent.

"Gridnev" left the United States early in May, 1963. His brother held one other meeting with Sevastyanov--on the night of June 13, 1963. "Gridnev's" brother cooperated fully with the FBI following his initial contact by the Soviets on April 28th, and FBI Agents made motion pictures, as well as still photographs, of the meetings between the three men on April 30th and May 2nd.

Sevastyanov was declared persona non grata by the U.S. State Department on July 1, 1963.

9. Ivan D. Egorov

On July 2, 1963, FBI Agents arrested two persons in New York City and two persons in Washington, D. C., on charges of conspiring to spy for Russia. The pair arrested in New York City were Ivan D. Egorov, an employee of the Office of Personnel, United Nations Secretariat, and his wife, Aleksandra I. Egorova. Charges against these two were dismissed on October 11, 1963, contingent upon their immediate departure from the United States. At the same time, the Soviets released the Reverend Walter Ciszek, a Catholic priest, and Marvin Makinen, a college student, both of whom had been in prison in Russia.

The pair arrested in Washington, D. C. on July 2, 1963, were identified as Robert K. Baltch and Joy Ann Baltch. Actually, these were not their true names. This pair voluntarily accepted deportation and left the United States for Czechoslovakia in October, 1964.

10. Gleb Pavlov

(See data below concerning the case involving Pavlov, Yuri Romashin, Vladimir Olenev and John W. Butenko.)

11. Yuri Romashin

(See data below concerning the case involving Romashin, Gleb Pavlov, Vladimir Olenev and John W. Butenko.)

12. Vladimir Olenev

On the night of October 29, 1963, John W. Butenko, an American engineer, was arrested by FBI Agentsin New Jersey after delivery to Gleb Pavlov of an attache's case containing detailed documents of military interest. Also arrested was Igor A. Ivanov, an employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, who was accompanying Pavlov. Butenko and Ivanov were convicted of espionage conspiracy and failure to notify the Secretary of State that they acted as an agent. Butenko received a 30-year sentence and Ivanov received a 20-year sentence in December, 1964. Their convictions have been appealed, and Ivanov is free on bond.

Yuri Romashin had served in countersurveillance capacity during the clandestine meeting between Pavlov and Butenko on the night of October 29, 1963. Vladmir Olenev had previously accompanied Pavlov during meetings with Butenko. These three men were members of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and were declared persona non grata by the U. S. State Department on October 30, 1963. They departed from the United States on November 1, 1963.

13. Vladimir Grechanin

Grechanin, who was a Soviet Military Attache, together with Vasiliy Zadvinskiy and Aleksandr Udalov, was declared persona non grata by the State Department on December 14, 1964, for "conduct incompatible" with his status here.

14. Aleksandr V. Udalov

Udalov, who was a Soviet Air Attache, together with Grechanin and Vasiliy Zadvinskiy, was declared persona non grata by the State Department an December 14, 1964, for "conduct incompatible" with his status here.

15. Vasiliy V. Zadvinskiy

Zadvinskiy, who was a Soviet Military Attache, together with Grechanin and Udalov, was declared persona non grata by the State Department on December 14, 1964, for "conduct incompatible" with his status here.

16. Boris V. Karpovich

On January 7, 1965, Boris Karpovich, a counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., was declared persona

non grata by the State Department for conduct incompatible with his diplomatic duties. This action was taken coincidental with the arrest of Robert Glenn Thompson, former Air Force enlisted man. Thompson was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and with acting as an agent without notification to the Secretary of State. Karpovich was named in the Federal indictment against Thompson as "John Doe, also known as John Kurlinsky"--Kurlinsky being the name under which he was introduced to Thompson.

Karpovich left the United States on January 12, 1965. Thompson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment in May, 1965.

(A copy of the press release issued January 7, 1965, in connection with Thompson's arrest is attached. It names Fedor Kudashkin, a Russian formerly employed by the United Nations Secretariat, as also being involved in this matter.)

17. Stefan M. Kirsanov

On June 2, 1965, Stefan M. Kirsanov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., was declared persona non grata for activities incompatible with his diplomatic duties. He left the country with his wife on June 10, 1965.

18. Valentin A. Revin

On September 1, 1966, Valentin A. Revin, Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, was declared persona non grata by the State Department for recruiting a businessman to obtain information regarding the United States space program.

OTHER SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIALS

1. Miroslav Nacvalac

Nacvalac, a counselor of the Czechoslovak Mission to the United Nations, was declared persona non grata in June, 1961. (See attached memorandum concerning Nacvalac's efforts to obtain vital information from a language instructor at the Army Language School in Monterey, California.)

2. Elsa Montero Maldonado de Gomez Abad

This woman, an Attache of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, left the United States in November, 1962, after a request for her immediate departure. She is the wife of the man listed directly below.

3. Jose Gomez Abad

This man, an Attache of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, left the United States in November, 1962, following a request for his immediate departure. He and his wife (directly above) were involved with Roberto Santiesteban Casanova in the operation which is described below.

4. Roberto Santiesteban Casanova

In mid-November, 1962, FBI Agents in New York seized a secret cache of weapons and explosives equipment from the hands of pro-Castro Cubans, and arrested Roberto Santiesteban Casanova and two other persons on charges including conspiracy to commit sabotage. In addition to Santiesteban--who had recently arrived in the United States to serve as an Attache to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations and whose request for diplomatic status and immunities was still being processed--the arrested persons were: Marino Antonio Sueiro y Cabrera, a 22-year-old immigrant from Cuba; and Jose Garcia Orellana, a 42-year-old naturalized American citizen.

In April, 1963, Santiesteban, Sueiro y Cabrera and Garcia Orellana returned to Cuba as part of an exchange in which a group of American prisoners were released by the Castro government.

Also named as conspirators in this plot were Jose Gomez Abad and his wife Elsa. This young married couple--aged 21 and 20, respectively--were members of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations and, as such, were entitled to diplomatic immunity. They left the United States on November 19, 1962, after a note had been delivered to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations requesting their immediate departure.

5. Jiri Opatrny

In 1961, Frank John Mrkva, an employee of the Passport Office of the State Department, attended social functions at the Czech Embassy at the invitation of Zdenek Pisk. Pisk came to the United States

in July, 1959, and was assigned to the Czech Embassy as Third Secretary--and later as Second Secretary--before returning to Czechoslovakia in May, 1963.

In November, 1961, Mrkva accepted Pisk's invitation to dinner at a restaurant; and this was followed by 10 more meetings--all at Pisk's request. Late in 1962, the meetings became clandestine in nature, and before Pisk returned to Czechoslovakia in 1963, he arranged to turn Mrkva over to Jiri Opatrny, an Attache of the Czech Embassy in Washington.

Mrkva, who was cooperating with the FBI, furnished the Czechs information and material to which he had access at the State Department. On May 29, 1966, Opatrny gave Mrkva an electronic listening device hidden in a block of wood which was to be concealed under the base of a bookcase in the office of the Director of Eastern European Affairs at the State Department. Mrkva turned this electronic device over to the FBI.

When the Czechs were unsuccessful in obtaining any information from the electronic listening device, Opatrny asked Mrkva to retrieve it from the State Department office. The plot was exposed to the public at a press conference held at the State Department on July 13, 1966, and Opatrny was declared persona non grata.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 11-22-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GRANT DILLMAN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grant Dillman of United Press International, who is very friendly to the Bureau, is planning to write an article for Pearl Harbor Day, December 7th. In this regard, he has requested that the Director furnish a brief statement (100 words) concerning where he was and what he was doing at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

There is attached a suggested brief statement along these lines which the Director may wish to furnish to Mr. Dillman.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That attached statement be approved for furnishing to Grant Dillman.

2. That if approved, this statement be returned to the Crime Records Division to be forwarded to Dillman.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - enclosure

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November 23, 1966

I was in the New York Office of the FBI on December 7, 1941, when I learned of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. The bombing was still in progress when the Special Agent in Charge of the Honolulu FBI Office reached me by telephone at about 2:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. As he gave me the terrible news, I could hear in the background the noise of the exploding bombs. ("The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead)

I immediately ordered into effect the FBI's carefully laid war plans. As FBI employees all over the country hurried to their assignments, I caught the next plane for Washington, D. C., in order to assume direction from FBI Headquarters of the nationwide mobilization of the FBI.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
1 - Miss Gandy (sent with cover memo)

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John Edgar Hoover
Director

94-7-95-556

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 21, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ARTICLE BY DIRECTOR CONCERNING SEX OFFENDERS FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Attached is a copy of the article the Director prepared for United Press International concerning sex attacks on children. This particular item appeared in the "Northern Virginia Sun," Arlington Virginia, on Page 1, November 19, 1966.

Grant Dillman, Bureau Chief of the United Press International Office here in Washington, advised me the article will appear throughout the entire United States in papers subscribing to UPI service and should have tremendous coverage.

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Jones

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ENCLOSURE

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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover Writes

Sex Attack on Children Said A Most Despicable Crime

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
FBI Director
Written For
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) —If I had to identify the crime I consider the most despicable, I think it would have to be the sex attack on a child.

Words cannot describe the suffering, both mental and physical, inflicted on young boys and girls by depraved individuals whose only concern is to satisfy their sordid lust. Some victims are put through torture too horrible to describe.

Often these inhuman attacks result in death to the innocent victims. The lives of those spared usually are marred forever by physical injuries or mental anguish.

There is, of course, no stereotyped sef criminal. They range from young to old and their victims' ages also vary widely. While most sex criminals are men, there are exceptions. There have been instances of men and women, at times husband and wife, cooperating in sexual assaults on children.

The following recent cases illustrate the seriousness of the sex crime problem.

A 17-year-old boy was convicted for the rape of an 11-year-old girl, the crime described by the trial judge as "the most horrible case in my experience."

A 13-year-old boy was charged with the knife point rape of a six-year-old girl. He threatened to smother her with a pillow if she cried out during the attack.

Thirty girls, all blondes between the ages of 10 and 15 years, allegedly were sexually assaulted by one 19 - year - old college student.

While females are the more frequent targets of the sex offenders, some of the more horrible cases in law enforcement records involve young boys as victims.

At the present time the FBI is engaged in a nationwide search for a vicious sex criminal who is on the FBI's list of "ten most wanted fugitives." He is Alson Thomas Wahrlich, wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for kidnaping in connection with the brutal sexual assault on a six-year-old girl in Tucson, Arizona, in April, 1964. This dangerous criminal was convicted in 1957, in Arizona, for molesting, beating and choking a five-year-old girl in an ice craem vending truck he drove at the time. He also has been convicted in Oklahoma for a crime against nature.

A prison psychologist has described Wahrlich as a schizophrenic paranoid and sexual deviate with a history of antisocial behavior. A relative has termed him destructive and cruel. He can be expected to continue his inhuman assaults on innocent children until captured.

Northern Virginia Sun
Arlington, Virginia
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ENCLOSURE

Wahrlich, aged 30, is 5 feet, 2 inches tall, weighing about 148 pounds. He wears glasses, has blue eyes and he has a heart and the name "Cindy" tattooed on his left arm. Wahrlich has carried both a gun and a surgical scalpel in the past and is considered highly dangerous to anyone coming in contact with him. Information about his whereabouts should be furnished to the nearest FBI office.

Wharlich is one sex criminal who can be pinpointed and described. But there are many hundreds at large today, lurking around schools, near playgrounds, in parks, at shopping centers, on residential streets — in fact, they can and do strike anywhere, anytime. Many of them lead otherwise normal lives, committing their depraved acts from time to time and returning to a regular routine. But no one can tell when and where they will strike next.

It is my belief that sterner measures must be taken to control sex criminals when they are identified and captured, The various state and local governments need to take a close and hard look at their laws regarding sex criminals to insure they are adequate to deal with this grave problem. And the people need to insist that those laws are enforced.

There are, of course, certain basic lssons which parents should instill into the minds of every child from a very early age as a protection against the sex criminals. These include:

Avoid isolated streets and areas.

Travel with a companion or a group.

Never accept rides or gifts from strangers or go anywhere with strangers, no matter how friendly or nice they seem. A sex criminal cannot be identified from his dress or outward appearance.

Promptly report any person who molests or annoys you or your companions.

Cry for help as loudly as possible if a stranger grabs or attack you and run if you can escape.

Always keep your parents informed as to where and with whom you will be.

Know how to call the police on your telephone and realize that the policeman is your best friend when you are in danger.

Never admit strangers to your home, especially if your parents are away.

Girls, especially, should be taught to dress and act properly. Scanty attire and provocative actions by females in public places are but an invitation to any sex criminal who may be lurking nearby.

Make certain that your home is secure and that blinds or drapes are closed when dressing or bathing.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1416857-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3
Page 20 ~ OTHER;
Page 108 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 109 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X For this Page X
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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 28, 1966

EX-104 REC-71
94-8-95-558

Mr. Leonard J. Fisher
United Press International
430 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I have received your letter of November 18th requesting data concerning criminal homicides of children by their parents.

During the year 1965, it is known that of 8,075 murders committed in the United States, 410 represented killings of juveniles by their parents. Our crime figures are a statistical collection only and the identities of victims and perpetrators are not known except in a limited manner. I regret it is not possible for me to be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 28 1966
COMM-FBI

1 - Chicago - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Our relations have been entirely favorable with United Press International. Above information furnished by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section.
JRP:rlf (4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 DEC 15 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

J. Edgar Hoover 11/18/66

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am a reporter for United Press International in Chicago. I have begun to prepare an article on children murdered by their parents. The article will be marketed free lance to general circulation magazines or a Sunday newspaper supplement.

I would appreciate if your department could supply me with more information than I have read in the Uniform Crime Reports concerning general homicide.

LA-104 REC-71 94-[illegible]-558

It would be helpful if your files had circumstantial and background material from a recent case of child murder by a parent as well as statistics nationally and/or in the large cities of the nation, pertaining to this offense.

15 DEC 6 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

I am not particularly interested in the actual names of persons involved in these offenses--either the victim or suspected

murderer--but rath · the backround surrounding these crimes.

However, if it is possible, in the case of a recent or classic conviction on this type of offense, names of the actual participants would be helpful.

I would appreciate any information you may help me to gather,

Thank you,

Leonard J. Fisher

Leonard J. Fisher

P.S. If there are any psychological or sociological studies the FBI has utilized in putting this problem into perspective, I would, ofcourse, also appreciate reading that material.

kindly send ~~xxdy~~ any information to:

Leonard J. Fisher
United Press International
430 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

United Press International
430 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. 60611

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr
Wick ✓
Casper
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 10, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: JARED DAVID STOUT AKA Jed Stout
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

D.C.

Mr. Bob Buckhorn, who formerly covered the Justice Department for UPI, brought his replacement, Jared David Stout, to my office yesterday. Stout, who is known as Jed, was formerly assigned to the UPI desk here in Washington. Stout met all the men in my front office and appears to be favorably disposed toward the Bureau.

A check of files revealed nothing identifiable with Stout.

The above is for informational purposes.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:par
(4)

Mailing List
1-12-67

REC 73
94-8-95-559
ST-114
10 JAN 12 1967

61 JAN 17 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - DeLoach
1 - Gale
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wick
1 - Jones

930987

DATE: December 6, 1966

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TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : C. D. DeLOACH

SUBJECT: WIRETAP - DOMINICAN EMBASSY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
NEWS RELEASE #126, 12/5/66
PROTEST TO DEPARTMENT

At the Director's instructions, I saw the Acting Attorney General at 5:30 p.m. 12/5/66, in his office. I showed him the United Press International ticker item No. 126, and then made specific reference to the last paragraph which states: "But prior to June, 1965, the Justice Department admitted it had given FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover approval to use bugging devices whenever and wherever he considered it necessary, without the approval of the Attorney General." I told the Acting Attorney General that the Director was outraged concerning this matter and quite frankly he was sick and tired of the entire blame for usage of electronic devices being placed on him. I stated that the Director would take very little more without exploding publicly and letting the chips fall where they may. I told Clark that the Director, at this point, is perfectly ready to lay the facts on the line.

Clark stated that he shared the Director's concern regarding this matter and that he was fully aware of this United Press International item. He stated he had caused an inquiry to be made immediately upon seeing the item. In my presence he called Cliff Sessions, the Acting Departmental Information Officer, and asked him of the progress he made with respect to protesting this item to the United Press International Bureau here in Washington. Sessions told Clark that he had learned that this item had been written by one Frank Swoboda, who covers the Labor Department for United Press International. Sessions stated he had contacted Swoboda and had vigorously protested the erroneous facts in this item. Sessions claimed that Swoboda admitted that this item had been based mostly on Dave Kraslow's story of December 5, which appeared in the "Los Angeles Times" and the "Washington Post." Swoboda also admitted to Sessions that some of his information in this item was taken from the brief which was given to the Supreme Court in the Black case. In this connection, the last paragraph to which I specifically objected in talking to Clark was allegedly taken from the brief of the Black case. 94-8-95-

NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 15 1966

Sessions told Clark that in protesting to the United Press International Bureau he had received assurances that United Press International would issue a retraction, particularly on the

CDD:hmm
(5) DEC 20 1966 ENCLOSURE

OVER

11 DEC 15 1966

NINE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112114-6411

CRIME RESEARCH

MEMO: DeLOACH TO TOLSON
RE: WIRETAP - DOMINICAN EMBASSY

last paragraph which mentioned the Director. Clark told me that he sincerely hoped that this retraction would be made; however, he could not guarantee the matter. He stated he would keep after it.

I asked Clark if Sessions had talked to Swoboda prior to the item being sent out over the United Press International ticker. Clark asked this question of Sessions and Sessions admitted that Swoboda had called him but Sessions claimed that he had told Swoboda nothing.

Clark asked me if I thought he should come by and personally apologize to the Director. He stated he was extremely sorry about the matter and deeply so inasmuch as the item also brought the President into the matter. I told Clark any apology he might make to the Director was, of course, up to him. He replied he would certainly keep after the matter to see that some retraction was made.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

I have seen no retraction yet
I doubt if there will be.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-27-2002 BY sp4 bja/pam
93098?

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UPI-126
(BUGGING)

WASHINGTON--THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THE FBI HAS BEEN EAVESDROPPING FOR MANY YEARS ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S EMBASSY HERE.

NEITHER THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT NOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HOWEVER, WOULD ADMIT ANY SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTS FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS FROM TIME TO TIME HAVE TAPPED THE EMBASSY TELEPHONES SINCE AT LEAST THE TIME OF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SAID WIRETAPPING WAS PERFECTLY LEGAL IN ANY INSTANCE CONSIDERED TO INVOLVE THE NATIONAL SECURITY. HE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT WHENEVER A WIRETAP WAS USED IT HAD TO HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE SPOKESMAN ALSO SAID HE DOUBTED ANY APPROVAL WOULD BE GIVEN TO EAVESDROP ON AN EMBASSY WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT OF BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ROBERT J. MCCLOSKEY, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE BUGGING REPORTS BECAUSE HE SAID THEY INVOLVED A CASE NOW BEFORE THE COURTS.

THE REPORTS WERE AN OUTGROWTH OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST BOBBY BAKER, FORMER SENATE DEMOCRATIC SECRETARY. BAKER IS SCHEDULED TO STAND TRIAL NEXT MONTH ON CHARGES OF INCOME TAX EVASION AND GRAND LARCENY.

AT A PRE-TRIAL HEARING LAST MONTH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TURNED OVER TO THE COURT NUMEROUS LOGS OF CONVERSATIONS BY BAKER RECORDED BY FBI AGENTS IN ELECTRONIC BUGGINGS.

CONTENTS OF THE LOGS, WHICH ARE BEING REVIEWED BY U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE OLIVER GASCH, HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

BECAUSE OF THE COURT INVOLVEMENT, MCCLOSKEY SAID ANY COMMENT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT COULD BE CONSIDERED "INTERVENTION." THE DEPARTMENT "JUST DOES NOT WANT TO GET INTO THAT," HE ADDED.

UNDER THE 1934 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT, THE GOVERNMENT MAY USE A WIRETAP IN CASES INVOLVING THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND SOME INSTANCES WHERE A HUMAN LIFE MAY BE CONSIDERED IN DANGER SUCH AS KIDNAPING.

IN 1941, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER REQUIRING APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BEFORE ANY WIRE COULD BE TAPPED.

THE LAW DID NOT MENTION USE OF ELECTRONIC BUGGING DEVICES. JOHNSON SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER JUNE 30, 1965, WHICH REQUIRES THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF ALL BUGGING DEVICES.

BUT PRIOR TO JUNE, 1965, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ADMITTED IT HAD GIVEN FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER APPROVAL TO USE BUGGING DEVICES WHENEVER AND WHEREVER HE CONSIDERED IT NECESSARY, WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

12/5--WM442PES

94-9-95- ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 13, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: CONTROVERSY REGARDING EAVESDROPPING
SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY (D-NY)

The United Press International (UPI) story, on Page A-8 of the January 12, 1967 issue of "The Washington Post," reports that neither Mr. Hoover nor Kennedy accepted Senator Long's invitation to testify before Long's committee.

The UPI story failed to show that Mr. Hoover, on 12/11/66, released additional documents that Kennedy and Evans are lying. The Director said on the attached, "UPI certainly doesn't bother to give all the facts. After Bobby's action I then released memo from same liaison agent contradicting his statement to Bobby. H."

ACTION TAKEN:

I talked this matter over with Leon Burnett, who was acting on the UPI desk here in Washington yesterday. Burnett was most apologetic and stated he would take the matter up with Julius Frandsen. Frandsen called and told me UPI regretted the matter and in any future case would carry the full facts. He stated that UPI's statement: "Hoover made public documents indicating that Kennedy approved FBI eavesdropping," was believed by the writer of the story to cover any and all documents released by Mr. Hoover. UPI will see to it this does not recur.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-32375-1467

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Gale

REW:mjm
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE
REC 194-8-95-560

EX-104

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 19 1967

14 JAN 19 1967

51 JAN 27 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

0-19 (Rev. 1-26-66)

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Showdown On 'Bugging' Is Given Up

United Press International

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover apparently will not have a showdown before Senate investigators over who authorized "bugging" when Kennedy was Attorney General.

Chairman Edward V. Long (D-Mo.) said neither Hoover nor Kennedy had accepted his invitation to appear before the Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee.

Long extended his invitation in a public announcement shortly after the Kennedy-Hoover controversy boiled into the headlines. He said he did not intend to send a formal letter of invitation to either Kennedy or Hoover.

Hoover made public documents indicating that Kennedy approved FBI eavesdropping. Kennedy then produced a letter from a liaison agent indicating that he never was asked to authorize any bugging.

Legislation that would outlaw all bugging except in national security cases was introduced in the House yesterday by Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.) chairman of a special subcommittee on invasion of privacy, and by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), Chairman of the House Information Subcommittee.

U.P.I. certainly doesn't bother to give all the facts after Bobby's detailed & then released memo from some liason agent denying his statement to Bobby.

The Washington Post and Times Herald — A-8
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date January 12, 1967

ENCLOSURE
94-1-95-560
NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 19 1967

ENCLOSURE

JAN 19 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 19, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: HENRY KEYS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW DIRECTOR

On the evening of May 18, 1967, above captioned individual, who is in the foreign department of United Press International (UPI), Washington, D. C., contacted Bishop in my office. He stated that he has been given the assignment of writing an article for UPI on extremist groups in the United States, which would include groups on both the right and the left. He stated that he has secured a copy of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on February 16, 1967, and was very interested in Mr. Hoover's comments in this testimony concerning groups of this nature. Keys requested that he be afforded the privilege of interviewing Mr. Hoover on this same topic for use in the article which he is preparing. He indicated that he would be willing to submit in advance information concerning the areas which he would like to cover in the interview.

Bureau files contain no derogatory data on Henry Keys, who is presently in the foreign department of UPI and, who during the 1940's, was a correspondent in China for the London Daily Express.

Keys was advised by Bishop of the extremely heavy schedule of Mr. Hoover. He was also advised that Mr. Hoover's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations speaks for itself, that Mr. Hoover would not wish to go beyond that testimony, and that, therefore, it would not be possible for Mr. Hoover to grant him an interview. Keys stated he fully understood.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

~~1 - Mr. Tolson~~
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:dse (7)

ST-110 REC 3

561

9 MAY 31 1967

1 JUN 5 1967

The Ypsilanti Press

20 E. Michigan Ave., Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197
Phone HU 2-2000

April 13, 1967

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

H.L. Stevenson
Managing Editor
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
New York City

Dear H.L.:

Thanks for your support in the Ag Dept. handout battle--it appears we won the war.

But now a new skirmish; don't know whether you, or anyone else for that matter, can help but here goes anyway.

Two days ago we received your UPI story, slugged Adv. for Thurs. pms, on the newest addition to the FBI's 10 most wanted list. Because the two men involved were "sent up" from here, the judge lives here etc., I naturally tried to find some way to use the story a day earlier than your embargoed story. We were able to find out enough information separately from your story to be able to use the story a day early with a clear conscience, but the FBI, both in Detroit and Washington, asked that we hold off til Thursday, today. (Also received Tuesday were mug shots slugged for release at 6:30 p.m. est april 13)

Then the Detroit Free Press (a morning paper) used mug shots with ample caption in its Thursday a.m. (out Wednesday night) editions. I've complained to your Detroit office but personnel there (Mead's on vacation) seem hesitant to make any inquiry of the Free Press and suggested I write the FBI. I prefer to bend your ear instead. The Free Press gets your newswire but not pix, by the way. Also, I don't know when the AP moved mug shots (if they did), but their story (an abbreviated, poor one, by the way), didn't move until this a.m. Also, the afternoon Detroit News used the item in its editions today.

Any suggestions???

Sincerely

R.C. Kerr
News Editor

Copy under this problem with UPI which should be worked out with them. No basis for Bureau action + no need for ockjet

CC: FBI; Det. UPI

94-8-95

NOT RECORDED
145 APR 22 1967

18 APR 21 1967

57 APR 26 1967

EX-PROC.
APR 17 1967

4-20 22

44-1649-12

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 31, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ALLEGED OFFER OF GIFT TO MR. HOOVER
FROM WILLIAM LOEB
WIRETAPPING INFORMATION
JAMES R. HOFFA

Reference is made to the attached story on the front page of this morning's Baltimore Sun by Adam Clymer concerning captioned matter. It is evident that reporter Clymer has had access to one or more affidavits sent to the Department by the FBI in this matter.

Clymer contacted us late yesterday afternoon stating he had the story and intended to use it if we could confirm it. We told him we could not help him. Late yesterday afternoon, Jack MacKenzie of The Washington Post contacted me on the same subject. Fred Graham of The New York Times called you last night on the same matter. All were told the FBI could make no comment since this was a pending matter.

DEVELOPMENT:

I talked to Cliff Sessions, head of the Public Information Office in the Department this morning. Sessions is the man who took Rosenthal's place, is a former UPI man

[redacted]

We here are maintaining no comment.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:par
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1967

51 FEB 13 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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0-19 (Rev. 12-9-66)

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Gift Allegedly Offered FBI To Assist Hoffa

Hoover Aide Swears Publisher Proffered $100,000 For Wiretapping Information

By ADAM CLYMER
[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Jan. 30 — Authoritative sources revealed today that a high FBI official has sworn that a New Hampshire publisher offered J. Edgar Hoover $100,000 for wiretapping information which would aid teamster boss James R. Hoffa.

Cartha D. DeLoach, assistant to the FBI director, said William Loeb, right-wing publisher of the Manchester (N.H.) *Union-Leader*, last month offered $100,000 in cash for Hoover or for Hoover's favorite charity, in exchange for data which would aid Hoffa in his appeals.

No Recollection

Loeb, whose newspaper is heavily mortgaged to various teamster pension funds, has publicly offered a $100,000 reward for information which would prove Federal wiretapping during the Hoffa prosecutions. This offer matched a similar bid by the teamsters.

Loeb, interviewed by telephone, was asked if he had offered the $100,000 to DeLoach. "I don't have any recollection of that," he said, neither denying nor confirming DeLoach's contention.

DeLoach's affidavit was executed as the Department of Justice prepared to answer Hoffa's latest charges of official wiretapping and eavesdropping. According to sources, DeLoach swore that Loeb contacted him twice last month on the subject.

DeLoach claimed he rejected Loeb's overture and told him he had no information on illegal wiretapping or eavesdropping in the various Hoffa cases.

In an affidavit filed with the Supreme Court last Thursday, Loeb told a different but not completely contradictory story.

40-Minute Conference

In the telephone interview Loeb elaborated on his affidavit. He said he had seen DeLoach for about 40 minutes on the afternoon of December 20, in Washington.

He said DeLoach was then very happy about the current state of the dispute between Hoover and Robert F. Kennedy, former Attorney General, involving responsibility for electronic eavesdropping.

The publisher said DeLoach reported letters were running 90 per cent favorable to Hoover. Loeb said he suggested that the whole matter be made public "if you want to settle this battle between J. Edgar and Bobby," but DeLoach refused.

Otherwise, Loeb reaffirmed his affidavit, which was filed as a direct challenge to Hoffa's jury-tampering conviction and as an indirect blast at his mail fraud conviction.

In that affidavit, sworn in Reno, Nev., January 13, Loeb said he described DeLoach as someone "with whom I have been in communication by mail and telephone over a period of many years."

Loeb quoted DeLoach as saying on December 20, that Kennedy, as Attorney General, "had a special unit of three individuals mainly responsible for wire tapping."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore) Page 1
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date January 31, 1967

94-8-95

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6-21-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS ARTICLE BY THE DIRECTOR

Attached is a brief note dated June 19, 1967, to you (Mr. Wick) from Grant Dillman of United Press International (UPI) enclosing an advance release of a UPI by-line article by the Director which is scheduled for release this Sunday, June 25th. The article is devoted to the theme of the individual citizen's responsibility in the fight against crime and sets forth specific suggestions for citizens by the Director.

This UPI article is based upon an article under the Director's by-line captioned "Combating Crime--Your Duty" prepared this spring and made available to the Washington Office of UPI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Grant Dillman, thanking him for furnishing us an advance copy of this article which will appear this Sunday in newspapers subscribing to the UPI service.

Enclosures (2) Sent 6-21-67

100 Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

GWG:jma
(6)

REC 0 MICK
EBI

EX-103

REC 13

94-8-95-562

JUN 22 1967

270

59 JUL 3 1967

June 21, 1967

REC 5 62-116395-563

Mr. Grant Dillman
Washington News Editor
United Press International
315 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Dillman:

The letter you wrote to Mr. Wick on June 19, 1967, has been brought to my attention, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in furnishing us an advance copy of the article containing my suggestions for combating crime which will be released this Sunday.

You may be certain that it was a pleasure to cooperate with you in this matter, and I want to thank you for assuring that my article will receive a wide distribution.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)

MAILED 30
JUN 21 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 6-21-67, captioned "United Press Article by the Director."

GWG:jma
(7)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

United Press International

Washington, D.C.
June 19, 1967

Mr. Robert E. Wick
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is a wire copy of the signed article by the Director dealing with how the average citizen can help fight crime.

I found it extremely interesting and I predict it will get wide play. You will note that it is for release Sunday, June 25, or thereafter.

Again, my sincere thanks for your cooperation in this and other matters.

Best regards,

Grant
Grant Dillman
Washington News Editor

cc: jf lc file

ENCLOSURE

Memo Jones to Wick
Letter to Dillman,

REC 5 6/21/67
6/21/67

94-8-95-563

14 JUN 26 1967

007A
CRIME 6/18 NX
---WORLD HORIZONS FOR RELEASE SUNDAY JUNE 25 OR THEREAFTER---

HOW YOU CAN HELP FIGHT CRIME: TIPS FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER RECEIVES MANY LETTERS FROM ORDINARY AMERICAN CITIZENS ASKING: "WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP COMBAT THE RISING TIDE OF CRIME?" IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, THE FBI CHIEF OFFERS SOME CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS.)

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WRITTEN FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON (UPI)--EVERY LAW-ABIDING AMERICAN CITIZEN HAS AN OBLIGATION TO HELP COMBAT THE ALARMING UPSURGE IN CRIME.

YOU MAY THINK THERE'S NOTHING MUCH YOU CAN DO AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN. BUT THERE IS.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE CONCRETE WAYS IN WHICH YOU CAN THROW YOUR WEIGHT INTO THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME:

1. REPORT YOUR CONCERN TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS:

IT HAS BEEN NOTED THAT WE GENERALLY GET THE KIND OF GOVERNMENT WE DESERVE. THE SAME CAN BE SAID FOR CRIME CONDITIONS. CRIME FLOURISHES IN THE SHADOW OF OFFICIAL NEGLECT AND INEPTITUDE. DIRECTLY EXPRESS YOUR CONCERN TO THOSE PUBLIC OFFICIALS ENTRUSTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW AND ORDER.

VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT LEGISLATION AIMED AT STRENGTHENING AND PERFECTING BOTH OUR CRIMINAL LAWS AND THE AGENCIES CHARGED WITH THEIR ENFORCEMENT. THE PAST HAS SEEN NEEDED LEGISLATION IN THE AREA OF CRIME PERISH THROUGH NEGLECT BECAUSE THE INDIVICUAL CITIZEN, THE SOLE BENEFICIARY, DID NOT MAKE HIMSELF HEARD.

INSIST UPON FAULTLESS CONDUCT BY THOSE PRIVILEGED TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE. NOTHING LESS WILL INSURE THE IMPARTIAL AND AGGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP WE MUST HAVE IN THIS STRUGGLE AGAINST CRIME. THE SCRUTINY OF A CONCERNED AND VOCAL PUBLIC WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD GUARANTEEING THIS LEADERSHIP.

2. GUIDE OUR YOUTH:

STATISTICS OF THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS HAVE SHOWN A SHARP INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS CRIMES--MURDER, ROBBERY, FORCIBLE RAPE, BURGLARY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, LARCENY OF FIFTY DOLLARS OR MORE AND AUTOMOBILE THEFT. THOSE UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ACCOUNT FOR ALMOST HALF THE TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED FOR THESE CRIMES.

IN A CONCENTRATED EFFORT TO CONTROL THIS RASH OF YOUTHFUL CRIMINALITY, INNUMERABLE YOUTH-SERVING GROUPS HAVE JOINED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OUR COURTS. THESE GROUPS, OFTEN DESPERATELY IN NEED OF SUPPORT, OFFER THE INDIVIDUAL A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COMBAT CRIME, SINCE YOUTHFUL CIMINALITY IS UNIQUELY SUITED TO PREVENTION AND CORRECTION.

HOWEVER, THESE EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF YOUTH CAN ONLY SUPPLEMENT --NEVER REPLACE---PARENTAL CONCERN. BROKEN HOMES, DISSOLUTE PARENTS AND A TRAGIC ABSENCE OF GUIDANCE TYPIFY THE BACKGROUNDS OF MANY YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. THE ROLE OF THE PARENT IS PARAMOUNT. IT IS INDEED DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE A MORE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE TO SOCIETY THAN INBUING ONE'S CHILDREN WITH RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER.

3. OBEY THE LAW YOURSELF:

WHILE IT MAY BE COMFORTING FOR SOME TO ATTRIBUTE LAWLESSNESS TO A REMOTE AND VAGUELY DEFINED "CRIMINAL ELEMENT," THE FACTS INDICATE OTHERWISE. COMTEMPT FOR THE LAW IS BECOMING A NATIONAL MANIA, TRANSCENDING ALL ELEMENTS OF OUR SOCIETY. SCOFFLAWS--THOSE WHO SNEERINGLY HOLD THEMSELVES ABOVE CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY--INFEST EVERY COMMUNITY.

INEVITABLY THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW WILL SOMETIMES RUN COUNTER TO OUR OWN DESIRES AND WISHES. WHEN THIS OCCURES, ONE MAY BE TEMPTED TO CIRCUMVENT THE LAW. TO YIELD TO SUCH A TEMPTATION, EVEN IN SEEMINGLY SMALL MATTERS, IS TO SERIOUSLY UNDERCUT CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY.

4. SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS OUR FIRST DEFENSE AGAINST THE FACT OF CRIME. LAW ENFORCEMENT, LIKE ANY PROFESSION, VARIES CONSIDERABLY IN QUALITY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. ADMITTEDLY, SOME OFFICERS AND AGENCIES ARE FAR FROM PERFECT--CORRUPTION, MALFEASANCE AND MISCONDUCT DO OCCUR. IT IS, HOWEVER, DISTRESSING TO SEE LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACKED AS A GENERAL PRINCIPLE, UDESERVED

AUTHORITY.

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A REAPPRAISAL OF THE POLICEMAN'S LOT IS LONG OVERDUE. HE DESERVES A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN AN INDIFFERENT PUBLIC'S BARE SUFFERANCE. HIS VIGILANCE, DEDICATION, GOOD JUDGMENT AND UNFLINCHING COURAGE PROVIDE US IMMEDIATE AND CONCRETE PROTECTION AGAINST THE RAVAGES OF CRIME. LET EACH OF US BECOME HIS OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE AND INSURE HIS CONTINUED EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH ADEQUATE COMPENSATION, PROPER TRAINING AND MODERN EQUIPMENT.

5. AID LAW ENFORCEMENT:

THE AVERAGE CITIZEN HAS FREQUENT OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE A WORTHWHILE CONTRIBUTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE FILES OF THE FBI OFFER SIGNIFICANT PROOF OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS COOPERATION. ANY NUMBER OF CASES DIRECTLY INVOLVING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND SOLVED LARGELY THROUGH INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS. SIMILARLY, IT IS A RARE POLICE OFFICER WHO CANNOT RECALL INSTANCES OF ALERT, CONCERNED CITIZENS EXPOSING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. BADLY WANTED FUGITIVES, MANY OF THEM NOTORIOUS ADDITIONS TO THE FBI'S "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" LIST, HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED THROUGH THE ASSISTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS.

THERE IS EVERY CHANCE THAT YOU MAY ACTUALLY WITNESS THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME. SUMMON AID IF THIS CAN SAFELY BE DONE. IF POSSIBLE, RENDER TREATMENT TO ANY INJURED VICTIMS. FINALLY, BE A GOOD WITNESS--ALERT AND KEENLY OBSERVANT. ACCURATE AND DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, CAREFULLY NOTED, LOGICALLY ORGANIZED AND CALMLY REPORTED, HAVE BROUGHT INNUMERABLE CRIMINALS TO JUSTICE.

6. DO NOT COMPROMISE WITH CRIME:

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS AN "INSIGNIFICANT" CRIMINAL ACT. ORGANIZED CRIME, FOR ALL ITS ENORMOUS PROFITS AND FAR-REACHING IMPLICATIONS, THRIVES ON THE PETTIEST OF HUMAN FRAILTIES. ILLEGAL GAMBLING, TO NAME BUT ONE HIGHLY LUCRATIVE UNDERWORLD ENTERPRISE, DEPENDS OVERWHELMINGLY ON THE SMALL BETTORS. FROM THEM COME THE IMMENSE RETURNS USED TO FINANCE ALL MANNER OF NEFARIOUS ACTIVITIES. YET LARGE NUMBERS OF OTHERWISE RESPONSIBLE, HONEST CITIZENS CONTINUE TO KNOWINGLY SUPPORT THIS SINISTER OPERATION, UNABLE TO SEE THE HARM OF A "SMALL" ILLEGAL BET.

ORGANIZED CRIME IS NOT ALONE IN THIS DEPENDENCY UPON WIDESPREAD, POPULAR SUPPORT. ISOLATED ACTS OF LARCENY AND ROBBERY LOOK TO A LARGE MARKET AMONG THOSE WHO ASK NO QUESTIONS IF THE PRICE IS RIGHT. MOST LARGE CITIES, IN FACT, HOST ANY NUMBER OF "THIEVES' MARKETS"--SOME OF WHICH OPERATE ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS AND ARE REGULARLY PATRONIZED BY REPUTEDLY HONEST CITIZENS.

(WORLD HORIZONS ADV FOR 6/25 RELEASE)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6-28-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
ARTICLE BY THE DIRECTOR

By memorandum dated June 21, 1967, I advised that Grant Dillman, Washington News Editor of United Press International (UPI), had furnished us an advance copy of a UPI by-line article by the Director. The article was devoted to the theme of the individual citizen's responsibility in the fight against crime and set forth specific suggestions for citizens by the Director. As noted in my June 21st memorandum, the article was scheduled for release on Sunday, June 25th, to newspapers subscribing to the UPI service.

Attached to my memorandum of June 21st was a letter to Grant Dillman thanking him for furnishing us the advance copy of the Director's by-line article.

ARTICLE HAS RECEIVED BROAD COVERAGE

The local office of UPI has advised your (Mr. Wick's) office that the Director's article pointing out how citizens can help fight crime has received very broad national coverage.

Attached are two clippings--one from the June 25, 1967, issue of "The Cincinnati Enquirer" and the other from the June 25, 1967, issue of the "Dayton Daily News"--which exemplify the broad coverage which this by-line article has received.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. As previously noted, the Director has already written Grant Dillman and thanked him for assuring that the article would receive wide distribution.

2 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

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CRIME RESEARCH

J. Edgar Hoover Tells How You Can Help Fight Crime

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Every law-abiding American citizen has an obligation to help combat the alarming upsurge in crime.

You may think there's nothing much you can do as a private citizen. But there is.

Here are some of the concrete ways in which you can throw your weight into the fight against crime:

• Report your concern to public officials: It has been noted that we generally get the kind of government we deserve. The same can be said for crime conditions. Crime flourishes in the shadow of official neglect and ineptitude. Directly express your concern to those public officials entrusted with the establishment of law and order.

Vigorously support legislation aimed at strengthening and perfecting both our criminal laws and the agencies charged with their enforcement. The past has seen needed legislation in the area of crime perish through neglect because the individual citizen, the sole beneficiary, did not make himself heard.

INSIST UPON faultless conduct by those privileged to hold public office. Nothing less will insure the impartial and aggressive leadership we must have in this struggle against crime. Th scrutiny of a concerned and vocal public will go a long way toward guaranteeing this leadership.

• Guide our youth:

Statistics of the past several years have shown a sharp increase in the number of young people arrested for serious crimes —murder, robbery, forcible rape, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny of $50 or more and automobile theft.

(Editor's Note: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover receives many letters from ordinary American citizens asking: "What can I do to help combat the rising tide of crime?" In the following article written for United Press International, the FBI chief offers some concrete suggestions.)

Those under 18 years of age account for almost half the total arrests reported for these crimes.

In a concentrated effort to control this rash of youthful criminality, innumerable youth-serving groups have joined law enforcement and our courts. These groups, often desperately in need of support, offer the individual a good opportunity to combat crime, since youthful criminality is uniquely suited to prevention and correction.

HOWEVER, these efforts in behalf of youth can only supplement—never replace —parental concern. Broken homes, dissolute parents and a tragic absence of guidance typify the backgrounds of many youthful offenders. The role of the parent is paramount. It is indeed difficult to imagine a more fundamental service to society than imbuing one's children with respect for law and order.

• Obey the law yourself:

While it may be comforting for some to attribute lawlessness to a remote and vaguely defined "criminal element," the facts indicate otherwise. Contempt for the law is becoming a national mania, transcending all elements of our society. Scofflaws—those who sneeringly hold themselves above civic responsibility and authority —infest every community.

Inevitably the duties imposed by law will sometimes run counter to our own desires and wishes. When this occurs, one may be tempted to circumvent the law. To yield to such a temptation, even in seemingly small matters, is to seriously undercut constituted authority.

• **SUPPORT LAW** enforcement agencies:

The law enforcement officer is our first defense against the fact of crime. Law enforcement, like any profession, varies considerably in quality throughout the country. Admittedly, some officers and agencies are far from perfect—corruption, malfeasance and misconduct do occur.

It is, however, distressing to see law enforcement attacked as a general principle. Undeserved vilification, harrassment and defiance are encountered with increasing frequency by police officers everywhere.

A reappraisal of the policeman's lot is long overdue. He deserves a great deal more than an indifferent public's bare sufferance. His vigilance, dedication, good judgment and unflinching courage provide us immediate and concrete protection against the ravages of crime. Let each of us become his outspoken advocate and insure his continued effectiveness through adequate compensation, proper training and modern equipment.

• **AID LAW** enforcement:

The average citizen has frequent opportunities to make a worthwhile contribution to law enforcement. The files of the FBI offer significant proof of the importance of this cooperation. Any number of cases directly involving our national security have been developed and solved largely through information

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ENCLOSURE
The Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio
6-25-67

supplied by individual citizens.

Similarly, it is a rare police officer who cannot recall instances of alert, concerned citizens exposing criminal activity. Badly wanted fugitives, many of them notorious additions to the FBI's "ten most wanted fugitives" list, have been apprehended through the assistance of individual citizens.

There is every chance that you may actually witness the commission of a crime. Summon aid if this can safely be done. If possible, render treatment to any injured victims. Finally, be a good witness—alert and keenly observant. Accurate and detailed descriptions, carefully noted, logically organized and calmly reported, have brought innumerable criminals to justice.

• **DO NOT** compromise with crime:

There is no such thing as an "insignificant" criminal act. Organized crime, for all its enormous profits and far-reaching implications, thrives on the pettiest of human frailties. Illegal gambling, to name but one highly lucrative underworld enterprise, depends overwhelmingly on the small bettors.

From them come the immense returns used to finance all manner of nefarious activities. Yet large numbers of otherwise responsible, honest citizens continue to knowingly support this sinister operation, unable to see the harm of a "small" illegal bet.

Organized crime is not alone in this dependency upon widespread, popular support. Isolated acts of larceny and robbery look to a large market among those who ask no questions if the price is right. Most large cities, in fact, host any number of "thieves' markets"—some of which operate on a continuous basis and are regularly patronized by reputedly honest citizens.

POINTERS FROM FBI CHIEF

Anyone Can Help Fight Against Crime

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON—(UPI)—Every law-abiding American citizen has an obligation to help combat the alarming upsurge in crime.

Hoover

You may think there's nothing much you can do as a private citizen. But there is.

Here are some of the concrete ways in which you can throw your weight into the fight against crime:

ONE—Report your concern to public officials:

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Insist upon faultless conduct by those privileged to hold public office. Nothing less will insure the impartial and aggressive leadership we must have in this struggle against crime.

TWO—Guide our youth:

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In a concentrated effort to control this rash of youthful criminality, innumerable youth-serving groups have joined law enforcement and our courts. These groups, often desperately in need of support, offer the individual a good opportunity to combat crime, since youthful criminality is uniquely suited to prevention and correction.

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Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio
6-25-67

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FOUR—Support law enforcement agencies:

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FIVE—Aid law enforcement:

The average citizen has frequent opportunities to make a worthwhile contribution to law enforcement. The files of the FBI offer significant proof of the importance of this cooperation. Any number of cases directly involving our national security have been developed and solved largely through information supplied by individual citizens.

Similarly, it is a rare police officer who cannot recall instances of alert, concerned citizens exposing criminal activity.

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Illegal gambling, to name but one highly lucrative underworld enterprise, depends overwhelmingly on the small bettors. Yet large numbers of otherwise responsible, honest citizens continue to knowingly support this sinister operation, unable to see the harm of a "small" illegal bet.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-8-67

FROM : Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: **UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
INQUIRY CONCERNING GAMBLING VIOLATIONS
IN THE GRAND BAHAMAS**

At 9:35 a.m. on Saturday, 7-8-67, John Hall of United Press International, Washington, telephoned my office and stated the "New York Times" of 7-8-67 contained an article on page one to the effect that Keith Gonsalves of the gambling industry in the Grand Bahamas had stated the FBI was serving as a clearing house for gambling operators in the Islands. (A copy of the "New York Times" clipping is enclosed.)

Mr. Hall wanted to know if the FBI would make any statement on this matter. He was told that we would have no comment to make on this situation.

Enclosed is a copy of the story which Hall filed around noon on 7-8-67, in which he states the Director had ordered aides not to discuss the situation. He quotes an FBI spokesman as saying, "I talked to the boss and he said we strictly will make no comment."

No such statement was made to Hall, nor was the Director's name mentioned at any time during the conversation with him. Hall obviously has used the Director's name to attract greater attention to his story.

This is the only inquiry received up to 1:00 p.m. on 7-8-67 concerning the "New York Times" article. We will continue to answer all inquiries with no comment.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Jones

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosures (2)

DWB:roc (7)

2 ENCLOSURE

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8 JUL 11 1967

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

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UPI-56
(GAMBLERS)

WASHINGTON--THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) REFUSED TODAY TO CONFIRM OR DENY REPORTS IT WAS ACTING AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR GAMBLERS OPERATING IN THE GRAND BAHAMAS.

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER ORDERED HIS AIDES NOT TO DISCUSS A COMPLAINT BY THE HEAD OF THE GRAND BAHAMA GAMBLING MONOPOLY THE FBI, IN COOPERATION WITH THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT, MUST CLEAR ALL PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN MANAGERS OF THE ISLAND'S CASINOS.

"I TALKED TO THE BOSS AND HE SAID WE STRICTLY WILL MAKE NO COMMENT," A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AGENCY SAID.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID IT HAD OBTAINED A COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN BY KEITH GONSALVES, PRESIDENT OF THE BAHAMAS AMUSEMENTS LTD., COMPLAINING TO BAHAMANIAN POLICE COMMISSIONER NIGEL MORRIS THAT THE FBI WAS "TRYING TO HAMSTRING US."

GONSALVES CLAIMED HE HAD EXPERIENCED DELAYS IN GETTING FBI "CLEARANCE" FOR EMPLOYES TO RUN THE ISLAND'S GAMBLING CASINOS.

AFTER THREE FORMER CASINO MANAGERS WERE FORCED OUT OF THEIR JOBS BECAUSE OF ALLEGED UNDERWORLD CONNECTIONS, HE SAID, TWO OTHER AMERICAN GAMBLERS WERE HIRED TO RUN THE HOUSES. HE CLAIMED THE TWO GAMBLERS WERE DECLARED AS "UNDESIREABLES" AND FORCED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

"THE FBI, LIKE ALL U. S. A. POLITICAL BUREAUS, IS SUBJECT TO POLITICAL PRESSURE, AND THEY WILL DO, AND ARE DOING, ALL THEY CAN TO HAMSTRING US IN OUR EFFORTS TO EMPLOY THE BEST AND MOST CAPABLE OF THE LAS VEGAS AND AMERICAN GAMBLING SUPERVISION," THE LETTER SAID.

THE NEW BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY PRIME MINISTER LYNDEN O. PINDLING, HAS PROMISED TO CLEAN UP GAMBLING AND OTHER CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES OPERATED BY FUGITIVES FROM U. S. JUSTICE.

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JUL 11 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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F.B.I. Curb Alleged In Bahamas Gaming

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

NASSAU, the Bahamas, July 7 — The head of the gambling monopoly on Grand Bahama Island has said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation must clear all prospective American managers of the island's casinos.

Keith Gonsalves, president of Bahamas Amusements, Ltd., the exclusive licensee to conduct gambling on Grand Bahama Island, made the statement in a letter to Nigel Morris, commissioner of the Bahamian police. A copy of the letter was made available to The New York Times.

In the letter, dated Jan. 30, 1967, Mr. Gonsalves said the bureau was "trying to hamstring us." He was complaining about a decision by the Bahamian authorities to force Howard L. Kamm and David Geiger, both American gamblers, to leave the Bahamas as "undesirables."

Mr. Gonsalves said he had planned to employ Kamm and Geiger as replacements for three former casino managers, Frank Ritter, Max Courtney and Charles Brudner, who were forced out of their jobs by the authorities because of worldwide publicity about their American underworld associations. The three still live in the Bahamas, where they are out of reach of American indictments on gambling-tax charges.

Difficulties in Recruiting

"If you had told me months ago that Geiger and Kamm were unacceptable replacements, efforts would have started then," Mr. Gonsalves wrote. "After our experience in the delays in obtaining F.B.I. clearance surely you must now be well aware of the difficulties facing any recruiting."

In his letter, Mr. Gonsalves also said:

"The F.B.I., like all U.S.A. political bureaus, is subject to political pressure, and they will do, and are doing, all they can to hamstring us in our efforts to employ the best and most capable of the Las Vegas and American gambling supervision."

Mr. Gonsalves could not be reached to discuss the letter. His office in Freeport said he had a full schedule for the next three weeks.

The letter also revealed that the Monte Carlo Casino, which was closed June 30 because, according to management spokesmen, a tax increase made it unprofitable, had been slated for closure almost four months before the taxes were raised.

Meant to Close Clubs

Mr. Gonsalves wrote that he intended to close the Bahamian Club, a casino in Nassau, and would recommend closure of the Monte Carlo Casino. He cited inability to recruit management employes as his reason.

The Bahamian Club, on the outskirts of the business section here on New Providence Island, has not closed, but has come under the control of the Mary Carter Paint Company, which met the Government's tax increase. It is expected that the casino license will be moved to a new hotel on Paradise Island in Nassau Harbor next year.

Bahamas Amusements still operates the El Casino in Freeport on Grand Bahama Island.

When big-time gambling came to the Bahamas in 1964, there was no tax, but pressure by the Negro-based Progressive Liberal party brought a tax of $280,000 a year, plus a sliding scale of fees on slot machines. In 1965, for example, the Monte Carlo Casino paid $315,000 in taxes.

The Progressive Labor party won control of the Government last January, and Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling announced June 2 that the party would support a bill to tax each casino a flat fee of $1-million a year. The bill was passed in June. Within a few days, Bahamas Amusements announced closure of the Monte Carlo Casino.

It has been charged in the United States that Ritter, Courtney and Brudner were front men, behind which Meyer and Jack Lansky, the notorious Florida gamblers, ran the Monte Carlo Casino. The casino's profits went to the Grand Bahama Development Company, Ltd., which is owned by the Grand Bahama Port Authority, Ltd., through which Wallace Groves controls the 211-square-mile area ceded to him through the Hawksbill Creek Act of 1955. Mr. Groves, an American promoter, is now in Switzerland.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 1
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date JUL 8 1967

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Although the casino's gross winnings last year were $7,750,000, only $98,000 was left in net earnings. A complex set of subsidies and entertainment costs and other payments consumed the rest.

The Groves combine, which controls the casinos on Grand Bahama Island, arranged the subsidies to encourage hotel construction.

The subsidies amount to $2-million. At the Lucayan Beach Hotel, Bahamas Amusements pays $600,000 a year rental for the casino premises and $150,000 for the space along an arcade, where shops are located.

Hotel Subsidies

The King's Inn, owned by P. K. Ludwig, the investor, gets $600,000 a year; the Holiday Inn, a part of the chain, gets $500,000; the New Oceanus, still not open because of leaky windows, gets $110,000. All the hotel payments will continue until 1974, Mr. Gonsalves said.

Mr. Pindling has suggested that the closure of the Monte Carlo Casino is a pressure move against his Government.

"I think that this is their first shot, and I am prepared to let them empty their guns first, and then I will shoot off mine," he said.

When he announced the tax increase, he said it was to finance a broader educational program for Bahamian youngsters.

The effect of the casino clotel is not clear. The hotel mantel is not clear. the hotel management said it was too early to appraise the new pattern.

The hotel, which cost $8.6-million to build and equip, has 251 rooms and beautiful public areas. The current management contract is held by James Crothers, a Canadian investor.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 4, 1967

1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. JASizoo
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. TJSmith

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
NEWS RELEASES CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS

At the present time the Bureau subscribes to UPI News Release Service from the Washington Capital News Service Company from 8 am to midnight. Accordingly, the machine is cut off promptly at midnight.

It has been found that other Government agencies such as the Department and the White House get this service on a 24-hour basis and often after midnight receive advance information concerning racial disturbances which have not been reported through our field offices. It is believed that the news service should be available to the Bureau, particularly to the Domestic Intelligence Division, on a 24-hous basis at least through the current period of racial tensions so that all racial incidents occurring throughout the Nation may be known simultaneously to the Bureau, as well as to other agencies thereby allowing the Bureau to insure that field offices are providing current intelligence information concerning such incidents.

The current service from 8 am to midnight costs $120 per month. Twenty-four hour coverage would cost $175 per month. A copy of the news items is detached for the Domestic Intelligence Division and is distributed by the Teletype Room. Because of the established value of these releases it is desirable to have 24-hour subscription through the current racial crises.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC 32 94-8-95-566

That the UPI News Service machine be contracted for on a 24-hour basis at a cost of $175 a month at least through the current racial crises.

TJS:chs:jmw
(7)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-1

Told Erickson of Wash Cap'l News Svc 8/4/67 to make 24-hour rec day as soon as possible & it was done effective 8/5/67.

54 AUG 18 1967

Suggest be done until October 1-5, 1967, & then survey be made for continuance if desired.

AUG 10 1967

SUBV. CONTROL

4 - Mr. Tavel, Handled in P/M 8/9/67
P.O. 736 55 amended Jog

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8-24-67

FROM : W. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) RELEASE DATED AUGUST 23, 1967, CONCERNING ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned release (attached) sets forth that Representative Donald M. Fraser (R-Minnesota) on 8-23-67 proposed that Congress wipe out the death penalty for Federal crimes. Fraser reportedly quoted FBI statistics showing that the lowest murder rates in the country from the period 1930 through 1965 were in 5 states which have abolished capital punishment, and the highest in 5 states which retain the death penalty. The Director inquired, "Is this correct?"

Our Uniform Crime Reports over the years have invariably listed several of the Southern States, where the death penalty is imposed, in the high murder rate category and several of the thinly populated states, where the death penalty has been abolished, in the low murder rate category. It is very likely that Fraser has been able to select 5 high states and 5 low states from the 35-year period, although the states are not named in the release, to allegedly prove his point. These statistics, however, are meaningless as has been repeatedly shown. Fraser, in using these "statistics," is typical of the many others who have proposed the abolishment of capital punishment, selecting statistics that "prove" their point and ignoring those that point the other way.

Historically, the high murder rate states have been in the Southern part of the country where conditions that breed murder--human, social and material--are most prevalent. These states have retained the death penalty. As one factor, the Negro race constitutes a large portion of the Southern population. In 1966, over one-half of all murder arrests as well as murder victims were Negroes. The thinly populated states having a low murder rate have never had a murder problem as the various contributing conditions exist in a much lesser degree. The states in the latter category make up the majority of the 12 states which to date have abolished the death penalty.

Enc.
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

DRR:jtm (4)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

REC-52 94-8-95-567

15 SEP 8 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-24423

33-1-

J. J. Daunt to Mr. Bishop Memorandum
Re: UPI Release dated 8-23-67 Concerning
Abolishment of Capital Punishment

It has been consistently demonstrated that any statistical evidence relating to murder rates is inconclusive in establishing or contradicting the deterrent effect of the death penalty. Professional law enforcement is convinced from experience that the hardened criminal has been and is deterred from killing based on fear of capital punishment. By the same token, the existence or nonexistence of the death penalty probably has no bearing on the murders arising from passion, drunken rage, etc. One of the best evidences testifying that the threat of a severe penalty acts as a deterrent is contained in our Federal kidnaping statistics. It must be concluded that the threat of the death penalty does deter some violent human acts.

Conditions that breed murder vary widely from state to state. Flat statistics to substantiate or refute contentions with regard to the value of the death penalty are not available nor will they become available.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

TEB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9/19/67

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
NEWS RELEASES CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference J. A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan memorandum dated 8/4/67, captioned as above, recommending that the UPI News Service Machine maintained in the teletype room be contracted for on a 24-hour basis through the current racial crises.

This recommendation was based on the fact that other Government agencies such as the Department and the White House get this service on a 24-hour basis and that often after midnight, when the Bureau machine was cut off for the night, information concerning racial disturbances which had not been reported through our field offices was received over the UPI News Service machine. It was felt that by maintaining 24-hour UPI News Service coverage, we could often become aware of a racial situation simultaneously with the other agencies and then take steps to see that the appropriate field office promptly reported the facts.

Approval of this service was authorized, with the stipulation that the matter be reevaluated 10/1/67 to determine if the service would still be required after midnight. Service from 8:00 a.m. to midnight, which had been the Bureau's extent of UPI coverage, costs $120.00 per month. The 24-hour coverage costs $175.00 per month.

The use of the UPI News Service on a 24-hour basis has been reevaluated, and it is believed that in many instances we have been able to insure that the Bureau was better able to fulfill its intelligence responsibilities in the racial field by having available information being reported by the news service, some of which has been grossly inaccurate, and being in position to have our field offices gather more factual information for dissemination to the White House and other interested agencies.

REC- 19 14-2-72-568

TJS:brr
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

14 SEP 29 1967

590CT3 1967

COMM. SECT.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
NEWS RELEASES CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS

It was initially felt that the racial crises would pass with the advent of cool weather. However, racial disturbances continue almost unabated and the possibility exists that the emergence of "black power philosophy" coupled with unrestrained activities of fanatical Negro advocates of insurrection and armed rebellion, could well result in continuing racial crises throughout the coming fall and winter months. For this reason it is believed that the 24-hour UPI News Service coverage should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the 24-hour UPI News Service coverage currently contracted for continue so that the Bureau is aware of racial disturbances and situations being reported by the news media. This service will be evaluated periodically and if deemed no longer necessary at any time, recommendation will be made to discontinue it.

O.K.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 26, 1967

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. J.A.Sizoo
1 - Mr. G.C.Moore
1 - Mr. J.F.McGuire

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) NEWS RELEASES CONCERNING RACIAL MATTERS

Reference J. A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan memorandum dated 9/19/67, captioned as above, recommending that UPI News Service Machine maintained in the teletype room continue to be contracted for on a 24-hour basis through the then-current racial crises. Formerly, this news service was contracted for during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 Midnight, and due to continuing outbreaks of racial disturbances after midnight, it was believed advisable to have the news service available so that disturbances being reported via this medium could be quickly checked out by our local field offices.

The need for continuation of this service at the present time has been re-evaluated and it is now believed that because of a decrease in racial disturbances after midnight, this extra news service can now be discontinued. Should it appear that such service would be beneficial to our operations at any future time, appropriate recommendations will be made in this regard.

Since the service has been contracted for through the month of October, 1967, it is believed that the discontinuance should be effective as of 12:01 a.m. on 11/1/67, unless the service can be pro-rated for a period of less than one full month.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the extra UPI News Service currently being contracted for between 12:01 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. be discontinued effective 12:01 a.m. on 11/1/67, or immediately if a saving can be realized.

REC 30 94-8-95-5569

NOV 27 1967

TJS:chs (7)

55 NOV 16 1967

XEROX COPY MADE IN VOUCHER/STAT. SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 8, 1968

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: MISS ISABELLE MC CAIG — SHE IS CORRECTLY MRS. ISABELL MCCAIG - IS DIVORCED + HAS 14-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER TEBI fwd 4-17-68
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

On 1/5/68 Grant Dillman of United Press International (UPI) advised me that Jed Stout, who formerly was assigned by UPI to cover the Justice Department (including the FBI), has resigned from UPI and will now be working as a city reporter for the Washington Post. Dillman advised that Miss Isabelle McCaig has been assigned by UPI to cover the Justice Department, including the FBI. Miss McCaig is a Canadian by birth who has worked for UPI for 10 years. In her earlier career with UPI she managed several state bureaus in the Northeastern area and for the last two years has been assigned to the Washington office of UPI handling Federal news that concerns New York and Northeast United States. Dillman advised that Miss McCaig is a mature, intelligent newswoman and felt sure that our relations with her would be most cordial.

I and the men in my office met Miss McCaig on January 8, 1968, and it appears that she will be very cooperative in handling FBI news for UPI.

A search of Bureau files fails to reflect any information identifiable with Miss McCaig.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:dse
(5)

REC-72 91-8-75-570

EX-118

Mailing List Deletion Change Noted 1-15-68

16 JAN 16 1968

70 JAN 22 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

UPI

TBC

Mr. DeLoach

January 8, 1968

T. E. Bishop

MISS ISABELLE MC CAIG — SHE IS CORRECTLY MRS. ISABELL MC CAIG — IS DIVORCED Y HAS 14-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

TEB:fmc 4-17-68

On 1/5/68 Grant Dillman of United Press International (UPI) advised me that Jed Stout, who formerly was assigned by UPI to cover the Justice Department (including the FBI), has resigned from UPI and will now be working as a city reporter for the Washington Post. Dillman advised that Miss Isabelle McCaig has been assigned by UPI to cover the Justice Department, including the FBI. Miss McCaig is a Canadian by birth who has worked for UPI for 10 years. In her earlier career with UPI she managed several state bureaus in the Northeastern area and for the last two years has been assigned to the Washington office of UPI handling Federal news that concerns New York and Northeast United States. Dillman advised that Miss McCaig is a mature, intelligent newswoman and felt sure that our relations with her would be most cordial.

I and the men in my office met Miss McCaig on January 8, 1968, and it appears that she will be very cooperative in handling FBI news for UPI.

A search of Bureau files fails to reflect any information identifiable with Miss McCaig.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

94-8-95-570

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones -------Change your list for NA Graduations, etc.

TEB:dse
(5)

McCaig
Howard

b6

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Gale
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Bishop

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 1, 1967

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: "LEAKS" FROM JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING FBI COOPERATION IN "TASK FORCE" ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

Upon seeing the [redacted], I handed him the attached release and told him this was one hell of a way to run a business. I stated that if [redacted] wanted to have a war that I would be most happy to cut out certain parts of his anatomy. I stated that we had plenty of ammunition on the bumbling inefficiency of the Department's

Enclosures

(5)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CONTINUED.....OVER

62-54253-1411

ENCLOSURE FILED IN CRIME RECORDS

NINE

so-called "task force" and that many of our friends in the press would be delighted to write lengthy articles disclosing these facts. I stated that as a matter of fact we had had several inquiries this morning but the Director had made us hold a tight rein and state "No comment." I told the AG that the Director most certainly would not keep such dignity any longer if the Department continued to leak stories derogatory to the FBI.

I told the AG that he should realize that two can play this game. I stated that he was most vulnerable, particularly in view of the way his task force had handled itself in Buffalo. I stated that additionally the same outfit was committing stupid blunders in preparing for Pittsburgh.

The AG challenged me at this point and stated that this group had not yet arrived in Pittsburgh. He asked me if I had any facts to prove my allegation. I stated I would not have made the allegation in the first place if I had not had facts. I then told him that shortly prior to my coming over to his office we had received teletypes from our Buffalo and Pittsburgh Offices reflecting that Departmental attorney John Lally had been instrumental in asking the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the Secret Service and the FBI to conduct the same lead in Pittsburgh, and that all agencies had covered this lead much to the disgust of the individual being contacted. I told the AG that to make matters worse, Lally next himself made a long-distance call contacting this individual for the fourth time. I stated this was typical of the so-called "task force" and most certainly represented one of the principal reasons why the FBI could not loan manpower to this group. The AG's only reply was "My Lord!"

The AG told me that he did not think it was [redacted] who had leaked the information derogatory to the FBI. He stated [redacted] "was just a dumb old country boy" who had no idea how to handle the press. I told the AG that if [redacted] had not committed this stupid blunder then most certainly it must have been someone in Vinson's division or Petersen in the organized crime section. The AG at that point picked up the phone and called [redacted] asking him point-blank if he knew who leaked this information. [redacted] denied doing this personally but reminded the AG that Henry Petersen of the organized crime section had talked to the Associated Press last week concerning the fact that the FBI was not a member of the "task force." The AG instructed [redacted] to "scout around and find out who did this." He also told [redacted] that such stories were very divisive and did not help relations between the FBI and the Department.

b6

CONTINUED.....OVER

The AG next called Assistant AG Vinson and asked him if he knew who had leaked this information. Vinson replied that although Petersen talked to the Press last week about this matter, he, Vinson, felt that this particular leak came from the Treasury Department. Vinson told the AG that every time he had meetings with the Treasury Department representatives concerning the "task force," the question rather bitterly arose as to why the FBI was not a member of the group. Vinson stated that he strongly felt that the Treasury Department had leaked this information. The AG told Vinson that he wanted him to make inquiries to determine whether or not a Justice Department representative had leaked this information.

The AG then attempted to call Petersen but Petersen was either unavailable or not in his office.

The AG asked me if I thought he should issue a statement putting the lie to the attached derogatory information. I told him if he did so he would merely be adding fuel to the fire. I stated that in all fairness he should at least issue a statement emphasizing the positive accomplishments of the FBI in the organized crime field. I told him quite frankly that the FBI fully intended to retaliate by issuing statements reflecting positive accomplishments. He made no comment to this.

The AG stated that he had called Petersen and Vinson into his office and had explained to them that the FBI's refusal to attach manpower to the "task force" was to be recognized and not debated any further. He stated he had also told Vinson and Petersen that the FBI's idea of keeping constant pressure on the organized underworld and La Cosa Nostra while the "task force" struck sporadically at different spots would be entirely satisfactory and would be the established policy of the future.

I told the AG that Vinson, probably because Bureau officials J. P. Mohr and N. P. Callahan were present, told the Bureau of the Budget a few days ago that the FBI furnished approximately 95 per cent of the information on organized crime to the Department of Justice and that the FBI was already orientated as to the coordination of intelligence information while other agencies were not coordinated in this regard. I stated that Vinson, in effect, had told the Budget Bureau that it was not necessary for the FBI to be a member of the "task force" inasmuch as the first reason for "task force" existence was to assist other agencies in becoming coordinated and orientated in handling intelligence information.

CONTINUED.... OVER

I told the AG that this information should be given out. He replied that in every speech he made out of town he always attempted to praise the FBI personally for its great work in the field of organized crime. I told him that this might be true, however, it was seldom that we received such reports in Washington.

Upon leaving the AG's office, he told me that he hoped that the Director was not as "burned up" about this matter as I seemed to be. I told him the Director was a patient man but that his patience had reached the limit and that, very frankly, any further leaks on the part of the Department would certainly result in drastic retaliatory action. The AG got the point very well.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

UPI-201
(HOOVER)

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER AND OTHER INVESTIGATORS CLASHED THURSDAY OVER HOW MUCH THE FBI IS COOPERATING IN THE ATTACK ON ORGANIZED CRIME.

HOOVER CONTENDED IN A MESSAGE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT THE FBI IS COOPERATING BY SUPPLYING INTELLIGENCE ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT ALL LEVELS TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL INVESTIGATORS.

BUT INVESTIGATIVE SOURCES WHO DECLINED TO BE IDENTIFIED SAID THE TRUTH WAS THAT FBI INFORMATION NEEDED TO FIGHT THE UNDERWORLD WAS FORTHCOMING ONLY WHEN "WE PRESS FOR IT."

THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS THE DIFFERENCES WERE RETARDING THE "STRIKE FORCE" APPROACH WHICH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS DIRECTING IN AT LEAST SIX CITIES WHERE MAFIA FAMILIES OPERATE.

BUT, AS ONE SOURCE SAID, "IT CERTAINLY WOULD BE A GREAT DEAL EASIER FOR EVERYONE IF THE BUREAU (FBI) WOULD MORE FREELY ALLOCATE ITS INFORMATION AND RESOURCES TO THESE PROJECTS."

ACCORDING TO HOOVER, THE FBI IS COOPERATING FULLY AND THAT "MARKED SUCCESS" IN FIGHTING THE MAFIA CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED "IF EVERYONE WORKS TOGETHER."

HE SAID THAT "FOR ITS PART, THE FBI DISSEMINATES ALL THE INFORMATION IT DEVELOPS REGARDING LOCAL VIOLATIONS, AND LAST FISCAL YEAR MORE THAN 3,700 RACKET AND VICE FIGURES WERE ARRESTED BY OTHER AGENCIES AS A RESULT OF THIS DISSEMINATION, AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN 1,000 OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR."

SOURCES CONCEDED THE ACCURACY OF THESE FIGURES BUT SAID THEY FAILED TO CONSIDER INVESTIGATIVE WORK DONE BY THE OTHER AGENCIES AND THE KIND OF COOPERATION INVOLVED IN THE STRIKE FORCE EFFORT.

THE STRIKE FORCE IS COMPRISED OF INVESTIGATORS FROM A NUMBER OF FEDERAL AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, THE TREASURY, JUSTICE AND THE LABOR DEPARTMENTS. ALL ARE DIRECTED BY JUSTICE'S ORGANIZED CRIME AND RACKETEERING SECTION.

ACCORDING TO SOME SOURCES, THE FBI HAS NOT ASSIGNED TO THE STRIKE FORCE THE SUPERVISORS OTHER AGENCIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED, THEREBY LEAVING IN FBI HEADQUARTERS' HANDS THE DECISIONS ON HOW MANY, IF ANY, MEN WILL BE ASSIGNED TO A GIVEN ANTI CRIME PROJECT.

THE RESULT, THEY SAID, "IS A STRINGING OUT" OF FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE RESOURCES AND SOME DUPLICATION OF EFFORT. "IT SOMETIMES MEANS WE CAN'T BRING THE FULL PRESSURE WE'D LIKE ON THESE [illegible] FAMILIES."

11/30--TS713PES

94-8-95

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

UPI-34
(FBI)
WASHINGTON--INVESTIGATORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FEDERAL ATTACK ON ORGANIZED CRIME ARE AT ODDS WITH FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER OVER WHETHER HIS AGENCY IS FULLY COOPERATING IN THE DRIVE.

HOOVER CONTENDED IN A MESSAGE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT THE FBI BACKS UP THE WAR ON SYNDICATE CRIME BY SUPPLYING INTELLIGENCE ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT ALL LEVELS TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL INVESTIGATORS.

BUT INVESTIGATIVE SOURCES WHO ASKED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS SAID FBI INFORMATION NEEDED TO FIGHT THE UNDERWORLD WAS FORTHCOMING ONLY WHEN "WE PRESS FOR IT."

THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS THE DIFFERENCES WERE RETARDING THE "STRIKE FORCE" APPROACH WHICH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS DIRECTING IN AT LEAST SIX CITIES WHERE MAFIA FAMILIES OPERRATE.

BUT, ONE SOURCE SAID, "IT CERTAINLY WOULD BE A GREAT DEAL EASIER FOR EVERYONE IF THE BUREAU (FBI) WOULD MORE FREELY ALLOCATE ITS INFORMATION AND RESOURCES TO THESE PROJECTS."

ACCORDING TO HOOVER, THE FBI IS COOPERATING FULLY, AND "MARKED SUCCESS" IN FIGHTING THE MAFIA CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED "IF EVERYONE WORKS TOGETHER."

HE SAID THAT "FOR ITS PART, THE FBI DISSEMINATES ALL THE INFORMATION IT DEVELOPS REGARDING LOCAL VIOLATIONS, AND LAST FISCAL YEAR MORE THAN 3,700 RACKET AND VICE FIGURES WERE ARRESTED BY OTHER AGENCIES AS A RESULT OF THIS DISSEMINATION, AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN 1,000 OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR."

12/1--TD1019AES

UPI

94-8-95

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 1, 1967

MR. DE LOACH:

RE: "LEAKS" FROM DEPARTMENT RE FBI AND "TASK FORCE" ACTIVITIES

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

As you were advised earlier this afternoon, my office got in touch with the UPI reporter, Jed Stout, who was responsible for the original garbled story regarding the FBI and the Department's "task force." As you know, UPI came out with a follow-up story which quoted Assistant Attorney General Vinson strongly praising the Bureau's cooperative efforts with the Department. *

In addition to the above, my office has been in touch with Ray McHugh of the Copley Press, columnist Bob Allen, Russ Freeburg of the Chicago Tribune, Jerry Greene of the New York Daily News and Ed O'Brien of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, regarding the ridiculous assertions apparently leaked by someone from the Department's Organized Crime Section. In each of these contacts the Bureau's position was clearly delineated and specific attention was drawn to Assistant Attorney General Vinson's statements praising the Bureau's efforts. Also, each of these sources was briefed privately regarding Vinson's testimony before the Budget Bureau in which he stated that the FBI furnished 98% of the intelligence data utilized by the Department "task force."

We are making a number of other contacts in this matter and we will follow it vigorously to insure that the Bureau's position is accurately set forth in the press.

RESPECTFULLY,

THOMAS E. BISHOP

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 13 1967

18 DEC 11 1967

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop

59 DEC 21 1967

HPL:mls (7)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

*Arrangements have been made to have this story published in the Congressional Record on Monday, 12-4-67.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-5-52417-1412

CRIME RESEARCH

NINE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-13-68

1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. W. L. Smith

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
NEWS RELEASES CONCERNING RACIAL MATTERS

Tolson
DeLoach
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Holmes
Gandy

The United Press International (UPI) News Release Service in the past has been of assistance to the Domestic Intelligence Division when it was provided on a 24-hour basis during times of racial tension. It is believed that the cost of such service is again justifiable.

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau regularly subscribes to the UPI News Release Service from the Washington Capitol News Service Company from 8 a.m. to midnight. Last summer during the period of racial disturbances we found that the service could provide the Bureau with pertinent information concerning racial incidents occurring throughout the country. By memorandum J. A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan, dated 8-4-67, captioned as above, approval was granted to increase the service to a 24-hour basis. This assisted us in providing the field with proper guidance as well as staying abreast of information being received by the White House and other agencies. There were also several incidents where we were alerted through this service to information bearing upon current national and international situations. The productivity of this service was closely followed. As the weather became colder, the amount of racial activity and the number of incidents of racial disturbances decreased; therefore, it was recommended that this service be reduced to the regular 8 a.m. to midnight service.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

There has recently been a noticeable increase in the number of relatively small racial incidents as well as serious disturbances (such as Orangeburg, South Carolina). Furthermore, there have been incidents where alleged spokesmen or leaders for the Negro community (such as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown) have made comments which were

1 FEB 20 1968

WLS:mh (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

reported in the press. It is also noted that these and other individuals frequently hold night meetings and, although the press is excluded, press releases are obtained late at night. It is essential that we stay abrest of these matters if we are to successfully fulfill our responsibilities. While our field offices are under instructions to keep the Bureau advised of such matters and are doing so, it is of considerable help to know how these matters are being reported in the press.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Washington Capitol News Service Company be contacted and arrangements made for the Bureau to receive UPI News Release Service on a 24-hour basis. Since such service is provided on a monthly basis, the service should be reinstituted effective 3/1/68. The current service costs $120 per month. The recommended coverage would cost $175 per month. ($55.00)

Purchase Order
#FBI-73655
Amended 2-16-68

Verbal order issued to Washington Capitol News Service 2/16/68 to Mr. Vogt by Wheeler. Property management prepare purchase order & mail to News Service.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 3/27/68

FROM : W. S. Tavel

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) NEWS MACHINE - WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (WFO)

WFO has requested in letter dated 3/21/68, permission to install for period 4/15/68 through 8/31/68, news machine like the one we have in Teletype Unit. Our machine is used to keep the Director, Mr. Tolson, Mr. DeLoach, Mr. Mohr, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Bishop abreast of important developments in the news and all machine copies are routed to them. We find that none of these copies are available for WFO since all concerned are interested in the same news items as WFO. It is not practical to make an additional copy on the news machine because it would not be legible. WFO request made in anticipation of need during Dr. Martin Luther King's Spring Project, etc., in order for WFO to keep the Bureau promptly and fully advised on racial events in Washington, D. C.

Other field offices do not have such a service. The Domestic Intelligence Division feels that while this service would undoubtedly be of assistance to WFO in following activities in Washington, in the interest of economy (cost is $175 to $210 a month) acquisition of the service for WFO is not recommended.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SAC, WFO, be advised the Bureau does not feel a news machine in the field office is necessary.

1 - Mr. Sizoo (sent direct)

LEW:geb
(4)

EX-116

REC 16

94-8-95-572

SAC Advised 3/27/68

4-LEW

COMM-SECT.

66 APR 10 1968

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON MANAGER
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahar
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 19, 1968

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Deke:

I know that various subterfuges necessarily must be resorted to from time to time.

But I think there are excellent reasons why it is undesirable for agents to represent themselves as newspapermen and particularly as news agency men.

For one thing, of which you may not be aware, American correspondents in many parts of the world have run into problems because news sources harbor a suspicion they have undercover U.S. government connections. Our non-friends are likely to use references such as were in the paper Tuesday morning to keep such unfounded suspicions alive.

EX-110 REC-42 94-8-95-573

In any event, they shouldn't [redacted] of such a near-reality as "International News Service". UPI and INS were merged barely ten years ago to form UPI, and I believe we still hold rights to the name of INS.

47 JUL 9 1968

Sincerely,

Julius

Julius Frandsen

4 JUL 9 1968

P. S. Or you could have them say they're from the

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

P.S. — Or you could have them say they're from the Post!

67 JUL 17 1968

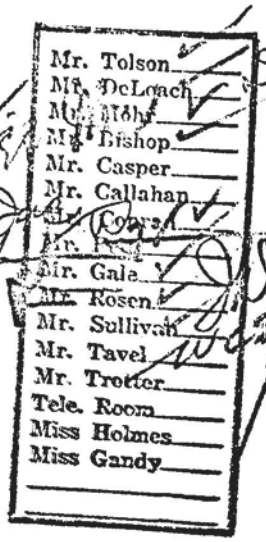
ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744, 1968

TO:

_____ Director
_____ Mr. DeLoach
_____ Mr. Mohr
_____ Mr. Bishop
_____ Mr. Gale
_____ Mr. Rosen
_____ Mr. Callahan
_____ Mr. Casper
_____ Mr. Conrad
_____ Mr. Felt
_____ Mr. Sullivan
_____ Mr. Tavel
_____ Mr. Trotter
_____ Mr. Beaver
_____ Miss Gandy
_____ Miss Holmes
_____ Personnel Files Section
_____ Records Branch
_____ Mrs. Skillman
_____ Mrs. Brown
_____ John Quander



See Me — For appropriate action
Send File — Note and Return
Please Call Me

We may have some of these documents in our files. Please check.

Clyde Tolson

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-573

ENCLOSURE

United Press International
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

WASHINGTON
JUN 20
1968
D.C. 18

U.S. POSTAGE
6c
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Cartha D.DeLoach
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

5736

Tolson

July 12, 1968

Mrs. Isabelle McCaig
United Press International
315 National Press Building
1346 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mrs. McCaig:

I have seen the excellent article you prepared on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" and wish to thank you for your generous remarks concerning our success in locating these badly wanted fugitives.

As you indicated, our Nation's news media have been most cooperative in connection with this program, and, more particularly, the excellent articles about these individuals written by competent reporters such as you have resulted in the speedy apprehension of many of those listed.

You can be assured that I deeply appreciate your most valuable assistance in this regard.

MAILED 7
JUL 12 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The article which Mrs. McCaig wrote appeared as a UPI news release for publication on Sunday, July 14th. She is the UPI representative attached to the Justice Department and has been most cooperative with the Bureau in the past. She is on the Special Correspondents List.

JWO'B:ccm/jmb (7)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 29 94-8-25-4574

JUL 23 1968

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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286A HFR

WANTED 7/9 WA
ADV FOR AMS SUN JULY 14
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574 8 32

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FUGITIVES

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286A HFR

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94-X-75-5248

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286A HFR

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ack. ltr. per let to Miss Isabelle McCaig 7-12-68; sent 8:--am

94-8-95-5248 32

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PA1052PED..

286A WFB

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ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-5-74

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THE NATIONAL NEWS MEDIA IS HIGHLY COOPERATIVE IN DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ON THE WANTED MEN.

THEN THERE IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF BEING HUNTED IN CONSTANT FEAR OF RECOGNITION. IT FREQUENTLY RESULTS IN MEN SIMPLY GIVING THEMSELVES UP OR BEING GRATEFUL WHEN THEY ARE CAUGHT.

"I KNEW YOU WOULD GET ME. I KNEW IT WAS JUST A MATTER OF TIME..." ALEX WHITMORE TOLD AGENTS WHO PICKED HIM UP IN SEATTLE, WASH., MAY 10, 1954 ON CHARGES OF ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

SINCE THE PROGRAM WAS STARTED MARCH 14, 1950, 265 FUGITIVES TOP 10 HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED, 24 THIS YEAR ALONE.

FREDERICK J. TENUTO WAS ON THE LIST FOR THE LONGEST PERIOD OF TIME, 13 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS.

TENUTO, ADDED MAY 24, 1950 AFTER BREAKING OUT OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON AT HOLMESBURG, PA., WAS HUNTED THROUGHOUT THE NATION WITHOUT SUCCESS. HE HAD BEEN SERVING SENTENCE FOR A BRUTAL PHILADELPHIA BARROOM MURDER.

FBI AGENTS FOLLOWED UP THOUSANDS OF LEADS WITHOUT FINDING A TRACE OF TENUTO. THERE WERE RECURRENT UNDERWORLD RUMORS THAT HE WAS DEAD "AND HAD BEEN UNCEREMONIOUSLY BURIED IN AN INACCESSIBLE GRAVE."

FINALLY, THE FEDERAL WARRANT WAS DISMISSED AT PHILADELPHIA MARCH 9, 1964 AND TENUTO WAS REMOVED FROM THE LIST, HIS WHEREABOUTS STILL UNCONFIRMED.

THE MAN WITH THE SHORTEST STAY ON THE LIST WAS CHARLES LORIN GOVE, PICKED UP IN THE MIDST OF A MARDI GRAS THRONG ON NEW ORLEANS' FAMED BOURBON STREET THE SAME DAY HE WAS ADDED TO THE LIST. A CONVICTED BANK ROBBER, HE WAS WANTED FOR ESCAPING A CALIFORNIA PRISON.

FOUR MEN HAVE BEEN ON THE LIST TWICE. NO WOMAN HAS EVER MADE IT.

THE MOST NOTORIOUS PERSON LISTED IN RECENT YEARS WAS JAMES EARL RAY, THE MISSOURI STATE PRISON ESCAPEE WANTED FOR THE MURDER OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING LAST APRIL 4 IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

JUST AS CRITICISM WAS BEGINNING TO SURFACE AT THE DELAY IN APPREHENDING RAY, THE FBI DRAMATICALLY ANNOUNCED HIS CAPTURE JUNE 8 AT LONDON AIRPORT WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE RCMP AND SCOTLAND YARD. HE CURRENTLY IS APPEALING HIS EXTRADITION TO THIS COUNTRY.

ADV FOR AMS SUN 7/14

PA1052PED..

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-5-74

July 23, 1968

Honorable Bob Sikes
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have been advised of your call of July 22nd extending the invitation to attend the United Press International (UPI) state banquet in Miami on July 27, 1968.

As you were informed, this is something I would like to do, particularly in view of your personal interest; however, my current schedule will preclude this pleasure. I appreciate your kindness and would like to convey my best wishes to the UPI state organization for a very successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

94-8-75-575

J. Edgar Hoover

19 JUL 29 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)
1 - Miss Gandy (detached)
1 - Miss Holmes (detached)

NOTE: Congressman Sikes is on the Special Correspondents List. See T. E. Bishop to Mr. DeLoach memo dated 7-22-68, captioned "Congressman Robert L. F. Sikes, (Democrat - Florida)," CBF:mel.

CBF:mel (6)

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SENT TO DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE AND MAILING
DATE: 7-23-68

61 AUG 2 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-22-68

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN ROBERT L. F. SIKES
(DEMOCRAT - FLORIDA)

Congressman Sikes called at 3:30 p.m., 7-22-68, and spoke with SA Fulton of my office. He stated he was calling in behalf of the United Press International (UPI) state organization in Florida. This group has a banquet in Miami on Saturday evening, 7-27-68, and they were interested in having Mr. Hoover attend as a special guest. The Congressman was advised that the Director is away from the city in a travel status and that while he certainly would be most appreciative of the request, particularly in view of the Congressman's personal interest, he would be unable to attend. Congressman Sikes said that he fully understood and that the state group of the UPI should have extended the invitation earlier, and while he knew that it would be improbable that Mr. Hoover could accept on such a short notice, he was merely passing on the request of the Florida group.

Attached is an appropriate letter to the Congressman expressing appreciation for his extending the invitation from the UPI state organization. We have excellent relations with Congressman Sikes. He is a member of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Congressman Sikes be approved and sent.

Enclosure 7-24-68

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure

EX 110 REC-3 62-576

CBF:mel (5)

SENT TO DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE & MAILING
DATE: 7-23-68

AUG 1 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-31-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ISABELLE MC CAIG;
MR. AND MRS. MALCOLM BARR
SPECIAL TOUR OF FBI HEADQUARTERS

On 7-30-68, Mrs. Isabelle McCaig, United Press International representative, together with Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Barr, visited FBI Headquarters and were afforded a special tour by SA [redacted] of the Crime Records Division. Toward the end of the tour, Mr. Barr, who had indicated that he would be taking over coverage of the Department of Justice for Associated Press on 8-1-68, also indicated he was considering the possibility of doing a feature article on the NCIC. He, however, stated that when his plans were further developed in this regard, he would be in touch with us.

Although the tour had to be abbreviated due to pressing commitments on the part of Mrs. McCaig and the Barrs', all showed great interest in the work of the Bureau and indicated appreciation for the hospitality afforded them.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Tour Room

TDH:ksf
(6)

EX 110 REC 22

94-8-75-577

25 AUG 13 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

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AUG 13 1968

66 AUG 20 1968

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b6

August 27, 1968

Mrs. Stanley D. Hall

[redacted]

b6

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I have learned of your recent marriage and want to extend my very best wishes to you and my heartiest congratulations to your husband. I hope the years ahead will be filled with every happiness for you and Mr. Hall.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
AUG 27 1968
COMM-FBI

578

REC 43

19 AUG 28 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Jones (sent with cover memo)

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NOTE: See Bishop to DeLoach memorandum dated 8-26-68, captioned: "Mrs. Stanley D. Hall, nee Isabelle McCaig, UPI representative covering Justice Department Building."

AWT:rlf
(6)

51 SEP 4 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8/26/68

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: MRS. STANLEY D. HALL
NEE ISABELLE MC CAIG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
REPRESENTATIVE COVERING JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The former Isabelle McCaig has been covering Justice Department and FBI activities for United Press International (UPI) for approximately the past year. She has been most cooperative with this office and there is nothing derogatory on her in Bureau files.

On 8/26/68 Sam Fogg, UPI, Washington, D. C., advised me that McCaig was married last week to Stanley D. Hall, one of the night desk men at UPI, Washington, D. C. There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bureau files concerning Mr. Hall. Fogg advised that the Halls will reside at [redacted]

b6

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Mrs. Hall extending the Director's best wishes on her marriage.

Enclosure sent 8-27-68

1 - Mr. DeLoach (enclosure)
1 - Mr. Jones (enclosure)

REC- 56 579

TEB:mls
(4)

EX-100

22 AUG 29 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 10, 1968

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My husband and I do thank you for your very kind letter of best wishes on our marriage. It was a nice thing for you to do.

And may I say, somewhat belatedly, how pleased I was to receive your note on my story on the Top Most Wanted List.

It arrived about the time I was getting ready for the national conventions. Since then I have been assigned totally to politics and the Senate. Now I am back on my regular beat at Justice and what a pleasure it is!

I would consider it an honor to be able to meet and to thank you personally for your thoughtfulness. I know how busy you are, but perhaps this would be possible sometime at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

EX-116 REC-53

Isabelle Hall
(Mrs. Stanley D. Hall)

5791

Jones to Bishop memo
9-16-68
JCF:scl

MAY 9 1972

EXP. PROC.

SEP 18 1968

57 MAY 10 1972

M.A. Jones

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-16-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. STANLEY D. HALL
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
REQUESTS MEETING WITH DIRECTOR

SYNOPSIS:

Hall, UPI representative covering Justice Department, requests opportunity to meet Director at his convenience. Files reveal no derogatory information concerning Mrs. Hall or her husband, one of the night desk men at UPI in Washington. Director wrote her 7-12-68 for favorable article she wrote on FBI, and again on 8-27-68 on her marriage to Mr. Hall. She is on the Special Correspondents' List, toured Bureau Headquarters 7-30-68, and has been cooperative with FBI. No arrest record on Mr. and Mrs. Hall. Recommend Director indicate time to see Mrs. Hall at his convenience and that she be advised of his wishes in this matter.

DETAILS:

By letter of 9-10-68, Mrs. Stanley D. Hall, nee Isabelle McCaig, UPI representative covering Justice Department Building, wrote the Director to thank him for his kind letter expressing best wishes on her marriage and for the Director's thoughtful letter concerning her article on the Top Ten Program. She notes that she would consider it an honor to be able to meet Mr. Hoover to thank him personally for his thoughtfulness and hopes that this could be arranged at the Director's convenience.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reveal no derogatory information concerning Mrs. Hall or her husband, one of the night desk men at UPI in Washington. She has been covering Justice Department and FBI activities for UPI for approximately the past year and has been most cooperative with us.

EX-116 REC-33 — 57 9X1

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Tour Room

ET MAY 9 1972

JCF:scl (10)

57 MAY 10 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: MRS. STANLEY D. HALL

By letter dated 7-12-68 the Director wrote her expressing appreciation for her "excellent" article prepared on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," which appeared as a UPI news release for publication on 7-14-68. Mrs. Hall is on the Special Correspondents' List, and on 8-27-68, the Director wrote her extending best wishes on her recent marriage to Mr. Hall. A notation in Bufiles indicated that Mrs. Hall had been previously married but was divorced and has a 14-year old daughter.

Our files do not reveal that Mrs. Hall, who toured FBI Headquarters on 7-30-68, has met the Director previously nor have any autographed photographs been sent her. The files of the Identification Division reveal no arrest record identifiable with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley D. Hall.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. If the Director's busy schedule permits, he may wish to indicate a time when he could briefly meet Mrs. Hall.

2. That this memo be immediately returned to the Crime Records Division at which time Mrs. Hall's letter of 9-10-68 will be acknowledged, and she will be advised of the Director's wishes in this matter.

Mrs. Hall fully understands this will not be an interview. Also, such a meeting will not cause problem with the Associated Press representative.

Mrs. Hall fully understands this will not be an interview. Also, such a meeting will not cause problem with the Associated Press representative.

D.

March 3, 1969

REC-34

94-[redacted]-580

Mrs. Stanley D. Hall
Washington Bureau
United Press International
315 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mrs. Hall:

Your letter of February 26th has been received, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing. I regret, however, that because of the continuing heavy volume of my official commitments it will not be possible for me to comply with your request for an interview.

MAILED 10
MAR 3 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

NOTE: Mrs. Hall is on the Special Correspondents List. UPI has been cooperative with Bureau.
JVA:sel
(9)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 MAR 14 1969

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callah
Mr. Conra
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sulliva
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holme
Miss Gandy

Feb. 26, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On the occasion of your 40th anniversary, you granted an interview to a few reporters just as you had 10 years earlier.

As you approach your 45th anniversary this May, I wonder if you would consider a similar type of interview.

It goes without saying you would have a captive audience in probably every newspaper in the United States and hundreds abroad.

I hope you will give this your consideration.

Sincerely,

Isabelle M. Hall

Isabelle M. Hall
(Mrs. Stanley D. Hall)

94-8-95580

REC-34 4 MAR 4 1969

Mailing List Date Change Noted 2/28/69

ack let to Mrs Stanley D Hall 3-3-69 JM:sd

EXP. PROC.
FEB 27 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOV .NMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-22-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BILL MARTINEZ
FOREIGN DESK,
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Captioned individual called your office this morning, 4-22-69, to advise that he desires to do a feature story on the FBI which would consist of approximately 1,500 words. He noted that UPI intends to issue this story to all of its foreign outlets. Martinez also pointed out that this story might also be issued to the domestic outlets of UPI.

Martinez advised that he felt he could do a good job portraying the work of the FBI, similar to a story he stated he prepared on our Resident Agency in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, three or four years ago which he felt was very well received. In the event we decide to cooperate with him, Martinez would be able to be in your office at 10 a.m., Thursday, 4-24-69, for the purpose of discussing his contemplated story.

Based on information available, Martinez is not identifiable in our files, and we have no information concerning the story he prepared on our Fort Lauderdale Resident Agency. (See addendum - p. 2)

This appears to be a good opportunity to point out the highlights of our work and accomplishments to foreign countries in which UPI has outlets. There is also the possibility that UPI may release this story to its domestic outlets.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That permission be granted to cooperate with captioned individual in the preparation of a story on the general activities of the FBI.

REC-93 581

2. That this memorandum be returned to the Crime Records Division at which time Martinez would be advised of the Director's wishes.

10 APR 28 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

CRIME RESEARCH

(6)

SEE ADDENDUM..... Page 2

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BILL MARTINEZ

ADDENDUM 4/23/69 JCF:paa

Our Miami Office advised today, 4/23/69, that Mr. Martinez had prepared an article on the Fort Lauderdale Resident Agency three or four years ago, for the "Fort Lauderdale News." Miami indices revealed no derogatory information concerning Martinez, who worked for the "Fort Lauderdale News" prior to going with UPI four or five months ago. Martinez was highly regarded at this newspaper, and editorial ticklers reveal that we enjoy friendly relations with the "Fort Lauderdale News" and the Director last wrote them on 3/27/69 thanking them for a favorable editorial.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/7/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. ISABELLE HALL
WASHINGTON BUREAU
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
REQUEST FOR STATEMENT BY MR. HOOVER
ON HIS 45TH ANNIVERSARY AS FBI DIRECTOR

Reference is made to letter, 5/2/69, from Mrs. Hall requesting a statement by Mr. Hoover in connection with his 45th anniversary. She suggests such items of interest as his thoughts on a lifetime of law enforcement, status of law in the country today, his good health, and whether he has any thoughts of retirement.

Bufiles reflect cordial relations with United Press International. Mrs. Isabelle Hall is on the Special Correspondents List. By letter, 2/26/69, she asked if Mr. Hoover would consider an interview in connection with his 45th anniversary; the Director replied by letter, 3/3/69, that it would not be possible to comply with her request.

OBSERVATION:

It is felt that a general-type statement by Mr. Hoover in observance of his 45th anniversary would be appropriate in this instance.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-33 94-8-75-582

That, upon approval, the attached statement be made available by you (Mr. Bishop) to Mrs. Hall.

15 MAY 8 1969

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

59 MAY (7)

FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

May 8, 1969

May 10, 1924, presented a challenge which has stayed with me vividly for the past forty-five years. On that day when Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone asked me to become Director of the FBI (then known as the Bureau of Investigation), I sensed the enormity of the job ahead. Reorganizing the Bureau into what it was originally intended to be--a Federal law enforcement agency and not the catchall for political hacks it had become--would be no easy task. The Attorney General, however, gave his full support to my stipulations that political influence would no longer count; that only persons qualified through education and special training would make up the investigative staff; and that all employees were to be above reproach in character and reputation.

The standards set then have been the guidelines for the FBI through the years. This organization's accomplishments rest on the high caliber of men and women who have dedicated themselves to doing a job efficiently and effectively.

During these decades, the FBI--along with our fellow local and state law enforcement agencies--has encountered mammoth problems. The past several years have witnessed an alarming increase in crime in all areas of the country, coupled with the mounting acts of violence by the New Left and other extremists. Indeed, the vicious attacks on law enforcement by these elements have posed a crisis for our society.

But I have the utmost confidence that the cause of law and order will prevail. Today, law enforcement is rapidly developing new tools which will more effectively cope with the lawbreaker. Training programs at all levels of our profession

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1 - Mr. DeLoahh 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 5/7/69, captioned, "Mrs. Isabelle Hall, Washington Bureau, United Press International, Request for Statement by Mr. Hoover on his 45th Anniversary as FBI Director."

JVA:paa (8)

- 582

are being upgraded to better prepare the officer of the law--whether he be a patrolman, detective, or administrator. And the role of science is becoming increasingly important. One of the most promising breakthroughs is the National Crime Information Center, a computerized information system for law enforcement at FBI Headquarters. When the full potentialities of this system are tapped (it has been in operation since January, 1967, and is being expanded), the NCIC will prove an even more formidable weapon against the fleeing felon.

Most encouraging is the increasing concern of citizens who are taking more seriously their personal responsibilities in maintaining an orderly society. More and more citizens are becoming actively involved in supporting their law enforcement agencies. And this involvement, together with the excellent spirit of cooperation among enforcement agencies across the land, can be a most telling blow against those who would destroy our way of life.

And so as May 10, 1969, rolls around, I view the future with optimism. I firmly believe that we will meet the challenges ahead. And I look forward to many years of sharing in the efforts of law enforcement to make this a safer society.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 2, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On the occasion of your 70th birthday you very kindly responded to some written questions from UPI. Specifically, you gave us a very affirmative statement about your intention to continue as director, health and the confidence of the President permitting.

I am writing to request a new statement of your choosing in connection with your 45th anniversary as director of the FBI.

As I am sure you are aware, the nation is interested in you, your good health and whether or not you have any thoughts of retirement.

Readers, I know, also would be keenly interested in your thoughts on a lifetime of law enforcement, the status of law in the country today, and organized crime, or any other matters on which you might care to comment.

REC-33 94-8-95-583

Even such a detail as how you plan to spend Saturday, May 10, 1969, and how you spent that day in 1924 would be of great interest.

15 MAY 8 1969

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Isabelle Hall

Isabelle Hall

EX-FBI
MAY 2 1969

59 MAY 19 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES VERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-2-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ISABELLE HALL
WASHINGTON BUREAU
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
REQUEST TO DO FEATURE ARTICLE ON
FBI LABORATORY

DC.

Mrs. Isabelle Hall, who covers the Justice Department for UPI, has contacted your (Mr. Bishop's) office inquiring concerning the possibility of her doing a feature article for UPI on the FBI Laboratory. In this regard, she proposes to highlight the assistance the Laboratory provides local law enforcement through the examination of evidence. In preparing her proposed article, she indicated she would appreciate whatever guidance the Crime Records Division could provide in the interest of accuracy.

Mrs. Hall is an excellent writer with whom we have had very favorable relations in connection with press release matters. She is an outspoken admirer of the Director and very favorably disposed toward the Bureau and our files fail to reflect any derogatory information regarding her.

OBSERVATION:

REC 14 94-8-95-584

This would appear to be an excellent opportunity to receive some excellent exposure for the FBI Laboratory since any article by Mrs. Hall for UPI will most certainly receive the widest possible circulation in newspapers from coast to coast.

RECOMMENDATION:

4 JUN 4 1969

That the Director approve someone from your (Mr. Bishop's) office contacting Mrs. Hall at telephone number 393-3430 and advising her that we would be pleased to assist her in the preparation of a feature article highlighting the work of the FBI Laboratory along the lines of her proposal.

Mrs. Hall UPI
admirable
6/13/69

JUN 6

59 SEP 3 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad
GTQ:nls (7)

1 - Mr. Mohr

UNREC COPY FILED IN

REC 25

June 20, 1969

585

Mr. Julius Frandsen
Vice President and Washington Manager
United Press International
315 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Frandsen:

I have received your letter of June 17th wherein you request one of my associates or me to participate in your 10th annual conference on October 7th in Bermuda.

While I would like to be with you on that occasion, regrettably, the pressure of my official schedule, coupled with the numerous matters which arise daily demanding my immediate attention, precludes my accepting additional commitments.

However, I am pleased to inform you that Assistant Director William C. Sullivan is available to make that appearance. He is looking forward to being with you and please communicate with him directly at FBI Headquarters regarding any additional arrangements which may be necessary.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JUN 20 1969
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan Enclosure
Personal Attention

1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Frandsen is on the Special Correspondents List.

FMGram (6)

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Holmes
Gandy

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JUL 2 1969

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON MANAGER
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 17, 1969

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Editors and publishers of newspapers which subscribe to UPI will hold their 10th annual conference on October 6, 7 and 8. This year's meeting will be held in Bermuda (which I'm surprised to discover is just an hour and a half from Friendship Airport), and we expect an attendance of around 500.

The program now envisioned provides for devoting the entire morning session of Tuesday October 7 to the general theme of the "Unrest" that bothers so many of us. The tentative plan is to have three speakers consider various manifestations.

I know that the newspaper editors and publishers, as well as all of us in UPI, would be delighted if you could address the meeting on some aspect of that theme. If that should prove impossible, perhaps you could suggest one of your able associates. I know that some talks bearing on this subject by Mr. William Sullivan and Mr. Charles Brennan have attracted favorable interest.

94-8-95-585

RECEIVED

One of the speakers at the UPI session will be Dr. Harvey Cox of the Harvard Divinity School, who will discuss the student problem as he sees it. We are hopeful that ~~John~~ W. Gardner of the Urban Coalition will deal with the present status of the racial problem.

2 JUN 30 1969

Pending developments of the summer and early ~~fall~~, it is perhaps early to suggest specifics for the FBI presentation but in general it seems to me that the sources of unrest

EXP. PROC.
JUN 18 1969

Mailing List
Change Noted

NOTED

among students and others as the FBI sees them, including the so-called New Left, would merit attention. The progress of the investigation of organized crime might fit in too. But details can await developments.

The proposed program would allow 25 to 30 minutes for each speaker. There would be some time left for a limited number of questions. The proceedings would be on the record.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

With sincerest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Julius Frandsen
Vice President and
Washington Manager
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Designate
Asst. D.D. Sullivan

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON MANAGER
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 24, 1969

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

All of my associates in UPI and I greatly appreciate your consideration of our October editors and publishers meeting, and are delighted to know that Assistant Director Sullivan will be able to be with us.

I will be in touch with Mr. Sullivan about the details.

With renewed expression of my esteem and thanks for your helpfulness, I am,

Sincerely,

Julius Frandsen

Julius Frandsen

EX-111

REC-20 94-2-4-586

JUL 2 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.

JULY 2 1969

No obj. recommendation 7-1-69

353

53 JUL 17 1969

July 7, 1969

PERSONAL

Mr. Harold Blumenfeld
Director of Special Projects
United Press International
220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Blumenfeld:

I would like to extend heartiest congratulations to you on having received the Joseph A. Sprague Memorial Award from the National Press Photographers Association. You can certainly be proud of this recognition of your contributions and accomplishments in the field of press photography which made this possible. You have my best wishes on this significant occasion.

EX 102 REC-23 14-2-1-587

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
JUL 8 - 1969
COMM-FBI

5 JUL 9 1969

1 - New York

Tolson
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Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Name and address per pretext call to UPI, Washington, D. C. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Mr. Blumenfeld and no previous correspondence. Prior to his promotion, Mr. Blumenfeld was the Executive Picture Editor for UPI and handled distribution, to all UPI outlets throughout the country, of photographs regarding our Top Ten Fugitives and has been most cooperative with the Bureau.

6 JUL 18 1969
HCS:cas (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UPI-218

KPHOTOGRAPHERS)

MILWAUKEE--THE NATIONAL PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION PRESENTED ITS HIGHEST AWARDS TODAY TO HAROLD BLUMENFELD OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL AND OLLIE ATKINS, PRESIDENT NIXON'S OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPHER.

BLUMENFELD AND ATKINS RECEIVED JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE MEMORIAL AWARDS AT A BANQUET DURING THE ASSOCIATION'S 24TH ANNUAL BUSINESS AND EDUCATION SEMINAR.

THE ORGANIZATION IS MADE UP OF ABOUT 3,600 PROFESSIONAL NEWSPAPER, NEWS MAGAZINE AND TELEVISION NEWSFILM PHOTOGRAPHERS AND OTHERS WORKING IN NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY.

BLUMENFELD, DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR UPI IN NEW YORK, WAS CITED FOR HIS "LIFETIME OF SERVICE TO PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY AS A PICTURE EDITOR FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL."

ATKINS, FORMERLY OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, WAS HONORED FOR HIS "HIGH DEGREE OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND HONORABLE STANDARDS (WHICH) HAVE GAINED THE RESPECT OF THE NATION'S HIGHEST PLACED CITIZENS."

7/2--EG802PED

Ltr to Blumenfeld
7-7-69
Jcs/cae

94-8-75-587

8/4

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

DEPARTMENT OF

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: June

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Attached

Attached is a request we received from Mr. Frank W. Swoboda of United Press ASSOCIATIONS for access to official records of the Department. Mr. Swoboda is seeking memoranda from FBI files as described in the request.

It appears certain these memoranda are exempt from public disclosure under the Public Information Section of the Administrative Procedure Act.

I am sending you this request for your information and in case you wish to comment prior to the issuance of a response.

Please return the attached.

Deferred to Dept.

ack let to FHC
Deputy AG 7/2/69
& M.A. Jones to Bishop
memo 7/2/69 DSH:mcb

EXP. PROC.
32
JUN 30 1969

FBI
55 JUL 31 1969

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

22
B JUL 1969

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 23 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-3647

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

94-8-95

Form DJ-118
(Ed. 7-4-67)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Frank W. Swoboda	United Press International, 315 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004
DATE June 24, 1969	

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES ? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED 1 of each	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known) Washington

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

Two memoranda from the FBI files from June and October, 1963 which were described to the Washington Evening Star by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, according to a copywrited story appearing in the 6/19/69 editions of the Star, but which the FBI would not permit United Press International to view. If I do not receive a response within a reasonable amount of time I shall proceed with action pursuant to the provisions of the act.

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING → LITIGATION	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

Frank W. Swoboda
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

☐ DENIED

☐ REFERRED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD $ 1.00 _____

FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00 _____

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS:
50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE _____

FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH _____

FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT $ 3.00 EACH _____

GSA CHARGE _____

TOTAL CHARGE _____

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

FRANK W. A. SWOBODA

[redacted]

No. XX

March 24 1969 15-80 511

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Treasurer of United States $ 5.00

Five 00/100 DOLLARS

[redacted]

Frank W. A. Swoboda

[redacted]

b6

94-8-95

The Deputy Attorney General July 2, 1969

Director, FBI 94-8-95-

REQUEST OF FRANK W. SWOBODA

Reference is made to your memorandum of June 30, 1969, enclosing a "Request For Access To Official Record" received by the Department from Frank W. Swoboda.

As you indicated, it would appear that these memoranda are exempt from public disclosure under the Public Information Section of the Administrative Procedure Act. However, we will defer to you regarding a decision in this matter.

As you requested, your attachments are being returned.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)
1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)
1 - Mr. Gale (detached)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 7-2-69, captioned "Frank W. Swoboda."

DGH:ccb/pls (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-3646

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 AUG 1 1969

MAILED 3
JUL 2 - 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10 JUL 17 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7/2/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FRANK W. SWOBODA

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst has forwarded a "Request For Access To Official Record" which the Department has received from captioned individual. Swoboda requests "Two memoranda from the FBI files from June and October, 1963 which were described to the Washington Evening Star by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, according to a copywrited story appearing in the 6/19/69 editions of the Star, but which the FBI would not permit United Press International to view. If I do not receive a response within a reasonable amount of time I shall proceed with action pursuant to the provisions of the act." The Department has stated that it appears certain these memoranda are exempt from public disclosure under the Public Information Section of the Administrative Procedure Act. The Director has instructed that we should "Defer to Dept."

The two memorandum requested are, one written in June, 1963, by then Assistant Director Courtney Evans, reporting a conversation with Attorney General Kennedy concerning the feasibility of installing electronic devices on Martin Luther King's telephones. The second memorandum dated October 7, 1963, was a Bureau memorandum countersigned by Kennedy giving us authorization to place a wiretap on King.

The only pertinent reference in Bufiles concerning Frank W. Swoboda indicates that in December, 1966, United Press International by whom Swoboda is employed, carried a story concerning an alleged wiretap on the Dominican Embassy. The story continued with the statement "But prior to June, 1965, the Justice Department admitted it had given FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover approval to use bugging devices whenever and wherever he considered it necessary, without the approval of the Attorney General." We strongly protested this false statement to the Department and it was ascertained that Frank Swoboda at UPI was responsible for it and although a retraction was promised, it never appeared.

94-8-95-

NOT RECORDED
23 JUL 23 1969

15 JUL 17 1969

RECOMMENDATION:

That in line with the Director's instruction the attached letter be sent to the Department.

Enclosure sent 7-2-69

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Gale - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.

DGH:ccb (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-

930987

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

HAROLD BLUMENFELD
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

H A Blumenfeld

July 10, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was so pleased to receive your warm note of congratulations for winning the National Press Photographer Association's Joseph Sprague Award.

Sincerely yours,
H A Blumenfeld

HB/fed

EX-103

REC-31

94-8-15-588

25 JUL 15 1969

381

55 JUL 25 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8/15/69

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: RICHARD B. HOFFMAN
NEWS TICKER ON CRIME
AUGUST 14, 1969

ST plw

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Reference is made to the attached news ticker dated 8/14/69 and scheduled for release Sunday, August 17, 1969. The ticker report written by Robert Strand quotes Dr. Richard B. Hoffman, University of California criminologist, as stating J. Edgar Hoover's crime rate reports exaggerate the situation. The Director inquired, "What do we know about Hoffman"?

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Hoffman.

Hoffman states that one of his students has figured out that at the present rate of increase in 1990 everyone will either be in jail or a policeman. This projection, of course, is ridiculous and based on a very elementary error of interpretation. The almost 4 1/2 million serious crimes reported in Uniform Crime Reports - 1968 have nothing to do with the number of persons arrested for committing those criminal acts. They are not a count of arrests which Hoffman and his student have used in that projection but rather the number of crimes reported to the police and, more accurately, a count of the number of victims of serious crimes in 1968.

Hoffman further stated that crime tends to increase in areas, such as Latin America, with the highest per capita proportions of police. Again, he is confusing the fact that the number of police officers available may influence the number of arrests made for crime but the number of reports of crimes are not influenced by the number of police available.

Hoffman is quoted as "noting inflation has doubled and tripled valuations of stolen goods." As a result a lot of larcenies $50 and over are

(CONTINUED-OVER)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Daunt

Bishop to DeLoach memo 8.18.69 TEJ:mjs

94-8-95-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 21 1969

10 AUG 21 1969

56 AUG 27 1969

2 ENCLOSURES

2-ENCLOSURES

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 33-1-20098

appearing in the crime counts which before inflation would have been valued at less than $50 in value. On page 24 of Uniform Crime Reports - 1968 in discussing the larceny category it is pointed out that the Consumer Price Index increased 17 percent from 1960 to 1968. The number of larcenies over $50 in value increased 151 percent during the same period. So inflation has not doubled and tripled during the same period as stated by the Professor.

Hoffman makes the same old criminologist gripe about the auto theft figures including "joyrides." Since less than 1 out of 5 auto thefts are solved by police arrest, it is pretty difficult to know the extent to which these thefts were for the purpose of juvenile transportation. The Professor raised the other frequently used allegation to explain increases, namely improved police reporting and he notes particularly in rural areas. The rural areas in this country contribute 7 percent of the total crimes reported. They could have 100 percent improvement in reporting and have little impact on the national crime totals.

The rest of the news ticker article quotes Hoffman's "expert" opinion on many subjects, such as why crime is increasing and how badly mismanaged police departments are. He also gratuitously suggests that the FBI collect more statistics without any apparent knowledge of what statistics already exist.

ACTION

For information.

ADDENDUM, CRIME RECORDS DIVISION, 8/15/69, TEB:mls:

On 8/15/69 Bishop discussed with Stanley Hall, United Press International, Washington, D. C., the errors of interpretation committed by Dr. Hoffman as set forth above. Hall stated that he can see that Hoffman made a number of errors in his conclusions and that most of them are based on false premises. He stated that he will see that the FBI's views of Hoffman's opinions are distributed in connection with the story emanating from Hoffman.

Why wasn't I promptly advised?

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Bishop ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan
Conrad
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

310A HFR
CRIME 8/14 SX
ADV FOR AM'S SUNDAY AUG. 17
BY ROBERT STRAND

BERKELEY, CALIF. (UPI)--A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CRIMINOLOGIST SAYS J. EDGAR HOOVER'S CRIME RATE REPORTS EXAGGERATE THE SITUATION.

"ONE OF MY STUDENTS HAS FIGURED THAT AT THE PRESENT RATE OF INCREASE, IN 1990 EVERYONE WILL EITHER BE IN JAIL OR A POLICEMAN," SAYS DR. RICHARD B. HOFFMAN.

AND THAT WOULD NOT END CRIME, SAID HOFFMAN, BECAUSE CRIME TENDS TO INCREASE IN AREAS, SUCH AS LATIN AMERICA, WITH THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA PROPORTIONS OF POLICE.

THE FBI'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORT FOR 1968 SHOWED A RATE SINCE 1960 ZOOMING 11 TIMES AS FAST AS POPULATION. THE RATE IS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS IN SEVEN CATEGORIES--MURDER, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BURGLARY, AUTO THEFT AND LARCENY OF MORE THAN $50.

BUF HOFFMAN DOES NOT THINK THESE FIGURES PRESENT THE TRUE PICTURE. HE BELIEVES THE PER CAPITA NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTING CRIMES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY REMAINED ABOUT STEADY FROM THE DEPRESSION UNTIL THE LAST FIVE OR 10 YEARS WHEN IT BEGAN INCREASING--"BUT NOT AS MUCH AS HOOVER'S FIGURES INDICATE."

THE FBI'S TOTAL OF 4.4 MILLION SERIOUS CRIMES REPORTED LAST YEAR IS DECEPTIVE, AMONG OTHER REASONS, BECAUSE OF MONETARY INFLATION, HOFFMAN SAID.

IN AN INTERVIEW, HE NOTED INFLATION HAS DOUBLED AND TRIPLED VALUATIONS OF STOLEN GOODS. AS A RESULT, "THE LARCENY $50 AND OVER" CATEGORY--WHICH COMPRISES 28 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL--NOW IS SWELLED BY PETTY LARCENIES NEVER BEFORE INCLUDED.

AUTO THEFTS, WHICH CONTRIBUTE 17 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, ARE DECEPTIVE BECAUSE A LARGE BUT UNKNOWN PROPORTION ARE CASES OF "JOYRIDING" JUVENILES WITH NO SERIOUS CRIMINAL INTENT, HE SAID.

IN HOFFMAN'S VIEW, PART OF THE RISE IN THE FBI RATE IS BECAUSE OF BETTER REPORTING BY LOCAL AGENCIES, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS. EACH YEAR HE SAID THEY KEEP BETTER RECORDS OF CRIMES REPORTED.

A REASON CRIME IS INCREASING, HOFFMAN SAID, IS "WE MAKE CRIME SO PRACTICAL IN AMERICA."

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 21 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 33-1-

ENCLOSURE
TO AUG 21 1968

Daunt to Bishop
Memo 8/20/69
JJD/lmg

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

"CRIME DOES PAY," HE SAID. "IT PAYS A HELL OF A LOT OF PEOPLE."

CITIZENS LEAVE THEIR VALUABLES EASY TO TAKE, STOLEN GOODS ARE EASY TO SELL, AND "THE PROBABILITY OF GETTING CAUGHT IS LOW," SAID HOFFMAN.

HIS REASON FOR THE RISING NUMBER OF BURGLARIES, WHICH LAST YEAR TOTALED 1.8 MILLION OR 34 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, IS THAT BURGLARY HAS BECOME MORE PROFITABLE.

"A COUPLE OF DECADES AGO WHAT WAS THERE WORTH TAKING IN THE AVERAGE HOUSE, THE TOASTER?"

NOW THE BURGLAR IS INSPIRED BY EASY-TO-CARRY-AND-SELL COLOR TV SETS AND STEREO EQUIPMENT. AUTO BREAK-INS ARE MOTIVATED BY EXPENSIVE STEREO OUTFITS AND BUCKET SEATS.

OTHER REASONS HOFFMAN GAVE FOR THE RISING CRIME RATE ARE PUBLIC APATHY, THE INCREASED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THEIR 20S, THE AGE WHEN THEY ARE MOST APT TO COMMIT CRIMES, AND THE STEADY SHIFT OF POPULATION INTO HIGH DENSITY URBAN AREAS.

IN HIGH-DENSITY AREAS PEOPLE DON'T FEEL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EACH OTHER, THE SELF POLICING OF RURAL SOCIETIES IS ABSENT, AND IT'S EASY FOR A CRIMINAL TO GET LOST, HOFFMAN SAID.

THE ANSWERS TO THE CRIME PROBLEM, HE SAID, LIE IN A COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS.

HOFFMAN, A VISITING PROFESSOR FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO WHO SPECIALIZES IN POLICE MANAGEMENT, BELIEVES U.S. POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE BADLY MISMANAGED.

"POLICE HAVE CHANGED THEIR METHODS ONLY SLIGHTLY IN THE PAST 30 YEARS," HE SAID. "YET AT&T FIGURES THAT IF IT WERE STILL USING ITS METHODS OF 30 YEARS AGO, IT WOULD TAKE ALL THE WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY TO PROVIDE ENOUGH OPERATORS TO HANDLE THE CURRENT VOLUME OF CALLS."

IN ONE MAJOR POLICE DEPARTMENT HOFFMAN SAID DETECTIVES SPEND AN AVERAGE OF ONLY ONE HOUR A DAY "ON THE STREET. THEY'RE NOTHING BUT PAPER SHUFFLERS."

AS OFTEN THAN NOT, HE SAID POLICE DEPARTMENTS ASSIGN THE MOST MEN TO AREAS WHERE THEY GET THE LEAST CALLS AND KEEP THEIR ROSTERS LOW ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS--WHEN THE MOST CRIMES ARE COMMITTED. ONLY 10 PER CENT OF THEIR CALLS ARE BECAUSE OF SERIOUS CRIMES WHILE 70 PER CENT CONCERN DOMESTIC DISPUTES, DRUNKS, NOISE AND DISORDERLY JUVENILES.

"EVERYTHING CONSIDERED, INCLUDING RETIREMENT, THE REAL COST OF A PATROLMAN IS $25,000 A YEAR," HE SAID. "YET WE MAKE VERY POOR USE OF THEM."

HOFFMAN SUGGESTS THAT PATROLMEN BE PROVIDED MALE STENOGRAPHERS TO RIDE ALONG AND WRITE THEIR REPORTS. HE FORESEES INSTALLATION OF COMPUTERS IN PATROL CARS FOR STORAGE OF INFORMATION.

"THE FBI SHOULD BE GATHERING MANY KINDS OF STATISTICS--SUCH AS WHAT KINDS OF PERSONS GET ROBBED, WHAT IS TAKEN, WHEN AND WHERE CRIME OCCURS--SO WE WILL BE BETTER ABLE TO DEFINE THE PROBLEMS," HE SAID.

"THE MAIN OBJECTIVE IS NOT TO CATCH CRIMINALS, BUT TO DETER THEM BY INCREASING THE PROBABILITY THEY WILL GET CAUGHT. IT'S A HECK OF A LOT CHEAPER ON THE SYSTEM AND EVERYONE ELSE."

ONE THING HOFFMAN DOES NOT RECOMMEND IS LARGE INCREASES IN POLICE DEPARTMENT BUDGETS. EXTRA MONEY, HE SAID, WILL LESSEN INCENTIVES OF POLICE BUREAUCRATS TO CHANGE THEIR METHODS.

ADV FOR AM'S SUNDAY AUG. 17

CP756PPD

What do we know about Hoffman?

#

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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Holmes
Gandy

296A
CRIME 8/15 WA
INSERT CRIME BERKELEY (MOVED 8/14 AS 310A FOR AMS SUN) AFTER 9TH PGH X X X CRIMES REPORTED.
THE FBI DEFENDED ITS FIGURES AND DISPUTED HOFFMAN'S FINDINGS.
AN FBI SPOKESMAN, TAKING HOFFMAN'S ASSERTIONS POINT BY POINT, SAID:
--NOT EVERYBODY WILL BE IN JAIL OR A POLICEMAN BY 1999. WHAT HOFFMAN FAILED TO DIFFERENTIATE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, WAS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ARRESTS AND THE NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED, WHICH IS WHAT THE FBI RECORDS. THE NUMBER OF POLICE AVAILABLE MAY INFLUENCE THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS, BUT NOT THE NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED.
--INFLATION HAS NOT DOUBLED AND TRIPLED VALUATION OF STOELN GOODS. THE 1968 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SHOWS THAT BETWEEN 1960 AND 1968 THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ROSE 17 PER CENT WHILE THE NUMBER OF LARCENIES WENT UP 151 PER CENT FOR THE SAME PERIOD.
--SINCE POLICE SOLVE LESS THAN ONE OUT OF FIVE AUTO THEFTS, WHO'S TO KNOW WHY MOST VEHICLES WERE STOLEN?
--RURAL AREAS, EVEN IF THEY ARE DOING A BETTER JOB OF REPORTING, ACCOUNT FOR ONLY 7 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S CRIME. IT WOULD TAKE A VAST IMPROVEMENT IN REPORTING FROM RURAL AREAS TO AVE MUCH I

--RURAL AREAS, EVEN IF THEY ARE DOING A BETTER JOB OF REPORTING, ACCOUNT FOR ONLY 7 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S CRIME. IT WOULD TAKE A VAST IMPROVEMENT IN REPORTING FROM RURAL AREAS TO HAVE MUCH IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL RATES.
PICKUP 10TH PGH 310A: A REASON
JG1046PED..

94-8-95-589

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Conrad
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/11/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SAM FOGG

You will recall that captioned individual of the United Press International recently contacted you relative to the Director preparing a short statement for use on National Newspaperboy's Day this year. This annual observation falls on October 11, 1969. Fogg indicated that he was securing similar-type statements from other prominent Americans, especially those who themselves had been newsboys. Fogg is friendly to the Bureau. The Director has prepared similar-type statements in the past on this topic.

Attached please find a statement along the lines desired by Fogg. Fogg would like the statement by September 17th.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval the statement be returned to Mr. Bishop's office for transmittal to Grant Dillman in Fogg's absence.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Miss Gandy - Enc.
1 - M. A. Jones - Enc.

Sent to Dillman 9/15/69 TSB

FCS:lrr
(10)

EX 106

8-12-590

12 SEP 15 1969

REC-22

CRIME RESEARCH

178

5? SEP 25 1969

September 11, 1969

America owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to its newsboys. Every day of the year, whether it be cold, wet or snowy, the newsboy delivers his paper carrying the news of the day. The citizen, eager to know what is happening in the community, the Nation and around the world, has the information before him.

Not only does the newsboy perform a public service of the highest magnitude, but he is training himself for future leadership. He learns responsibility, to be on time, to organize his route efficiently, to collect subscriptions, to meet his customers. He must be polite, dependable, honest and attentive.

The newsboy must learn self-discipline: to get up in the morning, to budget his time, to keep at the job regardless of the difficulties. This self-discipline builds character, personal integrity and reliability.

The newsboy is an honored part of our free and democratic society. Let's give him the tribute he deserves.

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE
by Bill King 9/12/69
TCB

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Mr. Bishop - (detached)
1 - Mr. DeLoach - (detached)
1 - Miss Gandy - (detached)
1 - M. A. Jones - (detached)
NOTE: Enclosure from Jones to Bishop memo dated September 11, 1969, subject SAM FOGG
FCS:lrr/kam
(11)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9-8-70 590

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON	( )
MR. DELOACH	( )
MR. MOHR	( )
MR. BISHOP	( )
MR. CASPER	( )
MR. CALLAHAN	( )
MR. CONRAD	( )
MR. FELT	( )
MR. GALE	( )
MR. ROSEN	( )
MR. SULLIVAN	( )
MR. TAVEL	( )
MR. TROTTER	( )
MISS HOLMES	( )
MISS GANDY	( )

SEE ME	( )
NOTE AND RETURN	( )
PREPARE REPLY	( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION	( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?	( )
HOLD	( )

REMARKS:

There seems to be an epidemic of loquacity rampant of all too many of our boys. I want explanations at once & a stop to this mouth disease.

9/9/69

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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E. Miller 7440

Kellum 7440

005A
THERMAL 9/7 NX
- - - WORLD HORIZONS FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, SEPT. 14
OR THEREAFTER- - -
(650)

BANK ROBBERS TURNING TO MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN CRACKING VAULTS

BY TONY MILLER U.S.A.
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD HARDWARE DEALER MAY STOCK THE LATEST WORD IN CLEANING OUT BANK VAULTS.

IT'S CALLED THE THERMAL BURNING BAR, CAPABLE OF GENERATING HEAT RANGING FROM 4,500 TO 10,000 DEGREES. WITH IT YOU CAN BURN THROUGH JUST ABOUT ANYTHING MONEY IS STORED IN.

BANK BURGLARS IN INDIANA ARE WISE TO IT. BURNING BARS HAVE PUT THEM WITHIN GRABBING DISTANCE OF THE CASH IN HOOSIER BANK VAULTS AT SWITZ CITY, NEWTON, MODOC, DUPONT, FAIRBANKS AND ECONOMY THIS YEAR.

IT'S CATCHING ON IN OTHER LARCENOUS CIRCLES AROUND THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS IN ENGLAND, WHERE IT GOES UNDER THE NAME OF THE THERMAL LANCE.

THE IMPLEMENT WHICH HAS BECOME THE LATEST BOON TO THE BURGEONING PROFESSION OF TECHNOLOGICAL BANDITRY IS MANUFACTURED BY SEVERAL FIRMS AND SELLS AT FROM $6 TO $9. BUT ANY ENTERPRISING BURGLAR WHO IS HANDY WITH HIS HANDS CAN MAKE HIS OWN BURNING BAR WITH A PIECE OF PIPE AND SOME WELDING RODS.

REC 67 44-8-95-591

THE COMMERCIAL ARTICLE CONSISTS OF A THREE-EIGHTS INCH STEEL PIPE FILLED WITH 12 RODS, 11 OF THEM STEEL AND ONE ALUMINUM-MAGNESIUM ALLOY. THE COM

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

79 SEP 22 1969

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE PERS. DEV. UNIT

THE COMMERCIAL ARTICLE CONSISTS OF A THREE-EIGHTS INCH STEEL PIPE FILLED WITH 12 RODS, 11 OF THE 1 STEEL AND ONE ALUMINUM-MAGNESIUM ALLOY. THEY COME IN 10-FOOT LENGTHS WITH A COUPLING AT ONE END THAT CAN BE ATTACHED TO THE OXYGEN BOTTLE OF AN ACETYLENE WELDING TORCH.

THE BAR IS LIGHTED BY HEATING THE OPEN END OF THE BAR WITH AN ACETYLENE TORCH. AS THE OXYGENE FEEDS THROUGH THE BAR, IT BURNS LIKE A SPARKLER.

A 10-FOOT SECTION BURNS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES. IN THAT TIME IT CAN CUT A HOLE ABOUT TWO INCHES IN DIAMETER THROUGH THREE AND A HALF FEET OF REINFORCED CONCRETE.

JAMES T. NEAGLE, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS FBI OFFICE SAID SEVEN OF 16 INDIANA BANK BURGLARIES THIS YEAR HAVE BEEN BAR JOBS.

THE BURNING BAR BURGLARS USUALLY TRAVEL IN GROUPS, NEAGLE SAID, BECAUSE TO "REALLY DO A JOB YOU NEED ABOUT 500 POUNDS OF EQUIPMENT."

BOB HARVEY OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY FBI CLAIMS AN HONOR OF SORTS FOR THE BANK BURGLARS IN HIS TERRITORY.

"I THINK OKLAHOMANS WERE THE PIONEERS IN USING IT," HE SAID. "IN FACT, FOR A LONG TIME WHEN ONE WAS USED WE ALWAYS GOT THE WORD BECAUSE OUR GROUP WAS SO MOBILE."

HARVEY SAID THE BARS ARE "PROBABLY THE MOST EFFECTIVE TOOL AVAILABLE" FOR THOSE WISHING TO BURN THEIR WAY INTO A BANK SAFE. BUT, BECAUSE OF THEIR INTENSE HEAT, THEY ARE ALSO THE MOST DANGEROUS."

AT THE SITE OF BURGLED BANKS, AUTHORITIES HAVE ALMOST ALWAYS FOUND A GARDEN HOSE. AFTER THE FIRST HOLE IS CUT THROUGH THE SAFE WALL, THE THIEVES SPRAY THE LOOT WITH WATER TO KEEP IT FROM CATCHING FIRE.

JAMES L. HANDLEY OF THE BOSTON FBI BUREAU SAID THE BARS ARE POPULAR BECAUSE THEY ARE SO INEXPENSIVE. SGT. JAMES BEECH OF THE ARKANSAS STATE POLICE CREDITED THE EASE WITH WHICH THEY CAN BE OBTAINED.

"AS FAR AS I KNOW I COULD GO INTO A STORE AND BUY ONE NOW," BEECH SAID.

AUTHORITIES IN MANY PLACES SAID BURGLARS PREFER TO USE THE BARS ON SMALL TOWN BANKS BECAUSE THE VAULTS ARE MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN THOSE IN LARGE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE SOPHISTICATED ELECTRONIC PROTECTIVE GEAR.

PERHAPS A LABORATORY EXAMPLE OF HOW THE BARS ARE USED IN A SMALL TOWN OCCURRED IN IRWIN, IOWA.

EARLY IN AUGUST, BURGLARS BROKE INTO THE FARMERS SAVINGS BANK OF IRWIN, BURNED THEIR WAY INTO THE VAULT, AND MADE OFF WITH $2,200 IN COINS.

BUT THEY LEFT BEHIND ABOUT $19,000 IN CASH BEING HELD IN ONE OF THE VAULT'S SAFES, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THE HEAT OF THE PIERCED METAL WAS TOO INTENSE TO GET TO THE CASH WITHOUT INCINERATING IT.

THE BURGLARY WAS NOT DISCOVERED UNTIL A CASHIER OPENED THE BANK THE FOLLOWING MORNING. IT WAS THE FIRST REPORTED BAR BURGLARY IN IOWA.

AUTHORITIES SAID IT IS DIFFICULT TO COMBAT THE USE OF THE BARS.

MANY OF THEM SAID THE NEW BANK PROTECTION ACT WHICH BECOMES EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1970, WOULD HELP STAVE OFF FURTHER BAR BURGLARIES. THE NEW LAW REQUIRES ALL BANKS TO HAVE ALARMS.

~~INDIANAPOLIS FBI AGENT NEAGLE SAID THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY OF DETECTING THE BURB~~

INDIANAPOLIS FBI AGENT NEAGLE SAID THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY OF DETECTING THE BURNING BARS IS FOR "AN ALERT CITIZENRY TO BE AWARE OF UNUSUAL ACTIVITIES AT NIGHT IN THESE SMALL TOWNS." "THIS STUFF GIVES OFF QUITE A BIT OF LIGHT."

(ADVANCE--WORLD HORIZONS FOR 9/14 RELEASE)

AA519AED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Holmes
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8/18/69

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: RICHARD B. HOFFMAN
NEWS TICKER ON CRIME
AUGUST 14, 1969

Memorandum from Daunt to Bishop of 8/15/69 sets forth the errors of interpretation made by Hoffman in a United Press International (UPI) ticker story distributed on 8/14/69 for use in Sunday morning papers, 8/17/69. In an addendum to the memorandum of Daunt, it is reflected that Bishop discussed these errors of interpretation on the part of Hoffman with Stanley Hall, UPI, on 8/15/69 and Hall advised that the FBI's views of Hoffman's opinions would be distributed in connection with the story emanating from Hoffman. Under this addendum the Director has inquired, "Why wasn't I previously advised? H."

Bishop exceedingly regrets the failure to secure prior permission of the Director to contact UPI and call to their attention the errors committed by Hoffman in his story, which casts aspersions on the validity of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Bishop can only say that he took the action to refute these incorrect assertions of Hoffman immediately upon receipt of the memorandum from Daunt of 8/15/69 in Bishop's office. Bishop desired to insure that the FBI's refutation of these incorrect assertions would be distributed by UPI so that Hoffman's story would not be unchallenged when printed in the papers of Sunday morning, 8/17/69, and for this reason Bishop took action immediately without getting previous clearance from the Director.

94-8-95-132

NOT RECORDED
AUG 21 1969

It is noted that the UPI ticker of 8/15/69 carries the information furnished by Bishop to UPI, which effectively points out the errors in Hoffman's assertions.

AUG 21 1969

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

I should have cleared it in addition.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Bishop
TEB:mls (3)

56 AUG 27 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3997

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-9-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS MEDIA
"THERMAL BURNING BAR"
9-7-69

SYNOPSIS:

The United Press International (UPI) wire service of 9-7-69 carried an article describing the thermal burning bar and its increased usage in bank burglaries. The item quoted several authorities across the Nation including three Bureau personnel. SAC Neagle, Indianapolis, was quoted as stating 7 of 16 Indiana bank burglaries in 1969 were bar jobs and calling for "an alert citizenry to be aware of unusual activities at night in these small towns" as a countermeasure. SAC Handley, Boston, was quoted as saying the bars are popular because they are inexpensive. SA Robert Harvey, Bank Robbery Coordinator in Oklahoma City Office, was quoted as stating that the bars were probably first used in Oklahoma and that they are "probably the most effective tool available for those wishing to burn their way into a bank safe." In regard to this wire service item, the Director cited "an epidemic of loquacity" on part of too many Special Agents in Charge and requested explanations.

SACs Handley and Neagle and SA Robert Harvey were contacted for explanations. Each one advised that he was not interviewed for this article and did not give any comments regarding the thermal burning bar at any time to a representative of the United Press International or other newspaper representative. SAC Handley stated the only instance of comments on his part on this subject were during the bank robbery conferences held in his territory in October, 1968. SAC Neagle participated in a television engagement on 7-15-69 in Indianapolis concerning bank robbery investigations which included the technique of the burning bar. SA Robert Harvey advised that he participated in a series of lectures in May-July, 1969, on the subject of bank robbery matters, including the new technique of usage of the burning bar, to banking groups and officials throughout the State of Oklahoma. It is possible the comments attributed to Bureau personnel in the UPI news item were excerpted by UPI from these approved public appearances of the Bureau representatives. An SAC letter is being recommended to reiterate to the field need for careful attention to all public comments and remarks by Bureau personnel.

REC 12 94-24-592

Enclosure –

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Encl.
1 - Mr. Bishop - Encl.
1 - Mr. Casper - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - M. A. Jones - Encl.

SEP 18 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

LJH:rog (8)

RECOMMENDATION: Next Page

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS MEDIA

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached SAC letter calling attention to the need for care on the part of all Bureau personnel in making public remarks be approved.

TEB

OK

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The United Press International (UPI) wire service USA on 9-7-69 carried an article under the by-line of Tony Fuller concerning the thermal burning bar and its increasing use in bank burglaries. The article, which is for general release on next Sunday, 9-14-69, cited statistics and experiences with the thermal burning bar across the country and quoted various individuals including SAC Neagle of the Indianapolis Office, SA Robert Harvey of the Oklahoma City Office and SAC Handley of the Boston Office. In regard to this article, the Director noted, "There seems to be an epidemic of loquacity upon part of all too many of our SACs. I want explanations at once & a stop to this mouth disease. H"

The article describes the thermal burning bar and some of its characteristics. It points out that the bar is inexpensive, can be readily obtained from most hardware dealers and can even be "homemade" from pieces of pipe and welding rods. It is noted that the February, 1968, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin carried an article on "The Thermal Burning Bar" in an effort to counterattack its increasing usage and effectiveness by bank burglars. In addition, to offset the effectiveness of this tool in crime operation, attention has been given to the thermal burning bar in our police school training.

According to the UPI article, SAC Neagle, Indianapolis Office, said that 7 of 16 Indiana bank burglaries this year have been bar jobs and that the burning bar burglars usually travel in groups because to "really do a job you need about 500 pounds of equipment." Also, according to the article, Neagle said the best possible way of detecting the burning bars is for "an alert citizenry to be aware of unusual activities at night in these small towns. This stuff gives quite a bit of light."

In the UPI article, SAC Handley, Boston Office, is quoted as saying the bars are popular because they are so inexpensive.

The UPI article states that Robert Harvey of the Oklahoma City Office claims an honor of sorts for the bank burglaries in his territory. "I think Oklahomans were the pioneers in using it,"

Harvey said. "In fact, for a long time when one was used we always got the word because our group was so mobile." According to the article, Harvey said the bars are "probably the most effective tool available for those wishing to burn their way into a bank safe, but because of their intense heat they are also the most dangerous."

EXPLANATIONS:

The Boston Office was contacted in this regard and SAC Handley advised that he has not received or answered any inquiries from any representative of United Press International or any other newsman in regard to the subject of thermal burning bars. He said that he has no idea of how or why his name was included in the UPI item of 9-7-69 quoting him as saying the bars are popular because they are so inexpensive. He said that during the bank robbery conferences held throughout his office territory in October, 1968, he did speak and lecture on bank robbery matters, and included comments concerning the current problem of the burning bars. He said during the conference "handout" material mentioned the inexpensive nature of the bars.

The Indianapolis Office was contacted and SAC Neagle stated that he definitely had not been interviewed by or given any information to any representative of UPI or other newspaperman on the subject of thermal burning bars. He advised that bank burglary, by use of the burning bar, has been a very serious crime problem in Indianapolis during the past year. In this respect, he said that on 7-15-69 he made a television appearance on station WLWI-TV, Channel 13, Indianapolis, on the subject of bank burglary investigations. As an aid to solicit public cooperation through this program, he cited the high incidence of burning bars in bank burglaries. He conjectured that the quotes attributed to him could probably have come from that television appearance.

SAC Neagle pointed out the necessity for citizen cooperation in these types of cases, particularly in the Indianapolis area. He advised that for approximately six months the office conducted continuous surveillances on a gang of bank burglars lead by Billie Shups Pollard who specialized in the use of thermal burning bars. This gang traveled from Indiana through the Midwest as far as Omaha, concentrating

particularly on small towns which lacked efficient and adequate police forces at night. To cut down the heavy drain of manpower and costs for these continuous surveillances, the Indianapolis Office publicized this bank burglary technique through all available outlets including radio, television, speeches, etc. Neagle advised that as a result of the concentrated effort by his office and adjacent offices the Pollard gang, including the leader, two men and two women accomplices were apprehended on 12-12-68 near Topeka, Kansas, as a result of a surveillance.

The Oklahoma City Office was contacted and SA Robert Harvey, who is the Bank Robbery Coordinator in the Office, advised that he was not interviewed by and did not furnish information to any representative of the United Press International or other news media on the subject of the thermal burning bar. He said that through the period from 5-23-69 to 7-14-69, as the Bank Robbery Coordinator, he participated in a series of speeches and lectures on bank robbery matters to banking groups and officials throughout the State of Oklahoma. On these occasions, he said he used approved Bureau material and made some comments concerning the technique of the thermal burning bar which has been a serious factor in bank robbery cases. He stated that the banking officials were most appreciative of the information furnished and considered the lecture series to be most worthwhile in counteracting the increase in bank robbery violations.

OBSERVATIONS:

It has been determined that the three Bureau personnel quoted in the UPI article, SACs Handley and Neagle and SA Harvey, were not interviewed for this article and did not furnish the remarks attributed to them to the wire service and to news media. It appears that probably this UPI article is a conglomeration of data on the thermal burning bar assembled by UPI. It is possible that the comments attributed to the Bureau personnel were excerpted by UPI from legitimate public appearance statements made by the Bureau representatives in combating the increase in Bank Robbery violations. It is being suggested that the attention of the field again be directed to the need for extreme care in regard to public remarks and comments, and to this end an SAC letter is being proposed.

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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UPI-193
(APPOINT)

NEW YORK--THE APPOINTMENT OF EARL J. LECLAIR JR. AS MANAGER, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY JAMES F. DARR, GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER.

IN THE NEWLY CREATED POSITION, LECLAIR WILL BE IN CHARGE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE GATHERING AND DISTRIBUTION OF UPI'S WORLDWIDE NEWS AND PICTURE SERVICES.

LECLAIR, 39, HAS SERVED AS NEWSPICTURES COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR IN NEW YORK SINCE MAY, 1967. FROM 1959 TO 1967, HE WAS NEWSPICTURES BUREAU MANAGER IN PITTSBURGH AND BEFORE THAT HE WAS A TELEPHOTO SERVICE ENGINEER IN NEW YORK. HE WORKED IN BUREAUS IN KANSAS CITY AND CLEVELAND AFTER JOINING UPI IN 1953.

9/17--GE801P

EX-106
REC- 96
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 25 1969

62-94-8-95-A

51 SEP 30 1969

FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DATE: 10/2/69

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SPEECH AT 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
OCTOBER 7, 1969, AT BERMUDA

The Director has previously designated me to appear at the 10th Annual Conference of United Press International at Bermuda on October 7, 1969.

I will use as a basis for my remarks at the above conference the attached Tenor of Remarks, "Extremism Confronts Law Enforcement," that was previously approved for my appearance at the annual conference of the International Conference of Police Associations held in Arlington, Virginia, July 23, 1969. Where appropriate, the statistics in the attached Tenor of Remarks will be brought up to date for my presentation.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

WCS:jls
(8)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Gray (Speeches Approved Folder) (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Mr. [redacted] (Enclosure)

NOTED

EX-111
REC-69 94-1-9[illegible]-594

10 OCT 6 1969

1 ENCLOSURE

57 OCT 13 1969

b6

EXTREMISM CONFRONTS LAW ENFORCEMENT

By

Assistant Director William C. Sullivan
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Tenor of Remarks

17th Annual Conference of the
International Conference of Police Associations
Marriott Twin Bridges Hotel
Arlington, Virginia
July 23, 1969

94-7-9-594
ENCLOSURE

A deeply troubling aspect of the social revolution in America is the growing tendency toward toleration of lawlessness. The existence of this phenomenon is affirmed to the law enforcement officer by his daily encounters with gross disrespect for the law, indifference to immorality and contempt for the obligations of citizenship. He sees its manifestations in open incitements to violence in our communities and flagrant appeasement of lawbreakers on our college campuses. He also sees the complacency with which coercive civil disobedience is endured and the encouragement given to those who subordinate the Nation's needs to their own personal interests. And the officer is particularly aware of the consequences of this disposition to tolerance - soaring crime rates, increased police workloads and an already risky job made more dangerous.

There is yet another consequence to be considered, however, and it is one of far-reaching significance. In this intemperate atmosphere, organized extremism is flourishing today and it is unleashing dangerous passions which threaten to cleave our society.

Exploitation by Extremists

The insecurity of our times has softened the lines of definition between constructive opposition and destructive dissent for many Americans and the extremists are striving to exploit this confusion. They encourage a negative view of the accomplishments of this Nation and distort reality to accommodate their own disaffections and secret motives. Beyond the vital center of moderation, these dangerous elements of the right and left seek to polarize society into bitter hate-ridden segments.

Extremism is a social complexity which is not easily pinned down to be examined and understood. But I believe that we in law enforcement must understand it because our profession has the primary responsibility for controlling its excesses. Chaos and violence are the raw meat of extremism.

Organized extremist groups - whether of the right or left - divorce themselves from rational behavior and thinking. They accept bloodshed and destruction as an appropriate means to whatever ends they are pursuing. They preach racial hatred and reject the processes of compromise and conciliation which are so necessary in a democratic system.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, has stated of extremists, "These venomous fanatics...are carriers of a highly infectious disease....They have brought forth the bombs and ignited the flames that have killed decent Americans and even children and destroyed churches and other temples of worship. They are a national disgrace."

New Left Extremism

A principal vehicle of extremism today is the student protest movement, generally referred to as the New Left. This undisciplined force of campus-oriented malcontents has labeled our Government as irredeemably corrupt and oppressive, and its leaders have declared their dedication to its destruction. At the center of this movement is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the instigator of much of the unrest on our college and university campuses.

The SDS espouses Marxist-Leninist philosophy and is strongly militant. Its anarchistic character was clearly exposed in June, 1968, when it held a sabotage and explosives workshop in connection with the SDS National Convention at East Lansing, Michigan.

Terrorism has accompanied some of the New Left campus disruptions. Bombings and fires have caused property damage exceeding $3 million, and physical injuries have also occurred during these disorders.

The revolutionary elements on the Nation's campuses are being exhorted to action by professional agitators. During an April, 1969, student rally at the University of Florida, Michael Klonsky, former SDS National Secretary, declared that it was time for revolution and he called for the establishment of a "truly communistic society." Other SDS leaders, such as Mark Rudd, current National Secretary, and Thomas Hayden, who helped found the SDS, have also called for the revolutionary overthrow of the Government.

Black Extremists

Black extremism is a fast-rising force for terror in the United States. The cry of black power has served to rally black militants to acts of violence in many communities and black student extremists demands were heard in over fifty colleges and universities during the past academic year. Most prominent of the black campus organizations are the Black Student Unions. These groups are particularly strong in California, where they commanded considerable publicity because of the Black Student Union's disruptive activities at San Francisco State College.

There are approximately one hundred black extremist organizations in the country today, but the fastest growing and certainly the most dangerous is the Black Panther Party (BPP). Members of the BPP have been involved in numerous acts of violence including shooting confrontations with police. This party is violently antipolice and its members constantly refer to law enforcement personnel as "pigs."

A cofounder of the BPP, Huey Newton, is currently serving a prison sentence for killing a police officer in Oakland, California, in late 1967.

The BPP is a revolutionary organization which calls for the arming of black people. George Mason Murray, Minister of Education of the BPP, wrote in the September 7, 1968, issue of the Black Panther newspaper: "Black men. Black people, colored persons of America revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture.... Kill the pigs everywhere."

During April, 1969, at Tougáloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, speakers from the BPP and the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee urged students at that predominantly Negro school to overthrow the Government, by a force of arms if necessary, and to arm themselves and support the third world movement.

Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and until recently Prime Minister of the BPP, stated in August, 1968, at Los Angeles, "The revolutionary is willing to kill...we are going to make revolution."

Several other black extremist organizations have also engaged in acts of violence. In July, 1968, for example, a black extremist group called New Libya fired at police in Cleveland, Ohio. Three officers were killed and fourteen were wounded. Eight other persons were also killed. In March of this year, members of the separatist Republic of New Africa in Detroit shot and killed one police officer and wounded another.

Encouragingly, outstanding moderate Negro leaders in the United States have voiced strong opposition to these excesses. They have publicly repudiated the black extremists as spokesmen for the Negro community.

White Hate Groups

The use of violence is not limited to campus revolutionaries and black extremists. This is also a tactic of white hate groups such as Klan-type organizations, Nazi groups and the Minutemen organization. The vicious murders of the three civil rights workers in Mississippi, Lieutenant Colonel Lemuel Penn in Georgia, and civil rights marcher Viola Liuzzo in Alabama involved extremists who were members of Klan groups. In June, 1968, two persons connected with a Klan group engaged in a gun battle with Meridian, Mississippi, police which grew out of a planned bombing attempt of the home of a prominent Jewish citizen in Meridian. In this gun battle one of the individuals was killed and the other was seriously wounded. The bombings of houses of worship by white extremists are crimes of the worst kind.

The Minutemen, a small vigilante group headed by Robert B. DePugh, is obsessed with the use and collection of weapons and its members have committed themselves to preparing for forceful overthrow of the Government when and in the event the Government is taken over by communists. Seven Minutemen were convicted in Seattle, Washington, in 1968, of conspiracy to rob several banks to raise funds for their organization. Robert DePugh was also indicted for the same conspiracy and was arrested earlier this month in New Mexico by the FBI.

Organizations such as the National Socialist White People's Party (formerly American Nazi Party) and the National States Rights Party promote vicious anti-Semitic and anti-Negro hate campaigns which are aimed at building white supremacy

support. These organizations are also oriented toward the use of violence in the furtherance of their objectives.

Law Enforcement Responses to Extremism

Extremist violence has exacted a tragic toll from American police departments in recent months. During the period August 1, 1968, to May 7, 1969, fifty-five incidents of unprovoked attacks against police officers occurred in the United States. These resulted in two officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The monetary costs of providing the necessary police services to control extremist activities have also been heavy. For example, the prolonged disturbances at San Francisco State College required the assistance of the police forces from sixty-four separate jurisdictions. The cost to municipal government in terms of salaries alone was estimated to be in excess of $767,000.

What can law enforcement expect in the months ahead in meeting the challenges of the forces of extremism? The urban crisis, the demands of the revolutionaries, attacks on constituted authority, these and other products of our changeable society will certainly be problems with which law enforcement will have to contend for a considerable time to come. Even with the end of the Vietnam War and the possible alteration of our current draft system - both central concerns of the student rebels - it is not anticipated that New Left assaults on authority will end. In this respect, it should be noted that Canada has no draft and is not involved in the Vietnam War; yet that country has a highly militant student element which has been involved in destructive demonstrations.

Realistically then, it must be assumed that extremist violence and confrontations will continue on a large scale. It is incumbent upon law enforcement to expend every effort to sharpen its responses to contain this lawlessness. Each agency should examine its operations and determine how best it can increase its effectiveness through modernization of its facilities and through training of its personnel. And special attention should be given to improving public relations programs in order that the vital moderate center can be more effectively reached.

It has been said that the ability of the police to do their job well may determine the Nation's ability to manage the conflicts in society and to preserve a proper balance between liberty and order. The grave responsibility which this suggests should be a source of pride and rededication to all members of our profession.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : **Mr. C. D. DeLoach**

DATE: **October 7, 1969**

FROM : **W. C. Sullivan**

SUBJECT: **UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
TENTH ANNUAL EDITORS CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 7, 1969, BERMUDA**

This is to advise that it was necessary for me to cancel out of the approved and scheduled speech I was to give at the above-captioned conference today. The reason is as follows:

I had reservations on Eastern Airlines Flight 809 for Bermuda departing Friendship Airport at 11:50 a.m., 10/6/69. Immediately after the take-off it was evident that something was seriously wrong. The plane lacked stability and was unable to gain altitude quickly. The Captain came on and advised that the doors to the wheels could not be closed and that he was emptying the gasoline tanks and returning to the field for an emergency landing. This was done.

We were told that the plane could be fixed by 1:30 p.m. and we would be in the air again. At 1:30 p.m. we were told it would take until 2:30 p.m. and we would be in the air. At 2:30 p.m. we were told it would be a half hour longer. Somewhat after 3:00 p.m. we were advised that the plane was not able to go into the air again and that another plane would be sent over from the National Airport to fly us to New York where an effort would be made to get another plane to fly us to Bermuda as soon as possible. As this last statement was somewhat vague, I talked with two Eastern Airlines officials and they refused to be committed as to when they could get a plane to leave for Bermuda. Obviously this was most unsatisfactory as I was scheduled to speak early this morning.

Andrews Air Force Base was contacted to see if by chance an Air Force plane might be going to Bermuda. Dulles Airport was contacted, as well as airports in New York, to see if I could get another flight. None of the places contacted had any flights going to Bermuda in time.

REC- 127 - 595

I discussed this matter with Mr. Julius Frandsen of United Press International, who had extended the invitation. He

WCS:mls (5)
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. M. A. Jones
1-Mr. Sullivan

(CONTINUED - OVER)

18 OCT 20 1969

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CRIME RESEARCH

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said he fully recognized the problem and I pointed out it appeared necessary that I cancel my appearance. This was done. It created no problem because I was one of 3 speakers to discuss the subject of unrest and civil disorder in the country. The other 2 speakers were in Bermuda, having arrived over the weekend, and will be able to handle the subject.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10/15/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ISABELLE HALL, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. STANLEY D. HALL

UPI advance release for a. m. of Sunday, October 19th, under by-line of Isabelle Hall contains a story concerning the Director's possible retirement on January 1, 1970. The following, in response to the Director's request, is a resume of pertinent information in Bureau files concerning her.

Mrs. Hall is the UPI representative covering the Justice Department and her husband has been one of the night desk men at UPI in Washington. She was given a special tour of the Bureau on 7/30/68. By letter of 7/12/68, the Director expressed his appreciation for her excellent article prepared on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" which appeared as a UPI news release for publication 7/14/68. By letter of 8/27/68, the Director extended his best wishes on her recent marriage to Mr. Hall. She had previously been married and (Mrs. Isabelle McCaig) had a 14 year old daughter in 1968.

By letter of 9/10/68, Mrs. Hall acknowledged the Director's kind letter concerning her marriage and also thanked him for his thoughtful letter concerning her article on the Top Ten Program. At that time she stated it would be an honor to meet the Director to thank him personally for his thoughtfulness if it could be conveniently arranged. The Director was not able to fulfill that request.

By letter of 2/26/69, Mrs. Hall wanted to interview the Director in connection with his 45th Anniversary. The Director's letter of 3/3/69, expressed his regrets because of official commitments. By letter of 5/2/69, Mrs. Hall requested a statement from the Director in connection with his 45th Anniversary. This was furnished to her under date of 5/8/69.

By memorandum of 6/2/69, it was recommended and approved, in response to Mrs. Hall's request, that we would assist her in the preparation of a feature article highlighting the work of the FBI Laboratory in connection with its assistance to local law enforcement through the examination of evidence.

1-ENCLOSURE

596

REC 46

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

JMM:aaa (7)

57 NOV 7 1969

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: ISABELLE HALL

Mrs. Hall is on the Special Correspondents List. There is no indication in Bureau files she has previously met the Director and there is no arrest record identifiable with her in the Identification Division.

Remove her name.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1.) For the Director's information.

Done

2.) In compliance with the Director's instructions, any inquiries concerning the contents of this UPI story will be met with an absolute denial by representatives of the Crime Records Division.

TSB

Give no further information. Have got any articles.

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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HOOVER 10/14 WA
ADV FOR AMS SUN OCT 19
BY ISABELLE HALL

WASHINGTON (UPI) --J. EDGAR HOOVER MAY BE GETTING READY TO END HIS 45-YEAR CAREER AS HEAD OF THE FBI WHEN HE TURNS 75 NEXT JAN. 1.

THE FBI HAS REPEATEDLY DENIED THAT HOOVER "HAS ANY PLANS FOR RETIREMENT." PRESIDENT NIXON AND ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN N. MITCHELL HAVE THE HIGHEST REGARD FOR HIM AND THERE IS CURRENTLY NO GREAT PUBLIC CRY FOR HIS REPLACEMENT.

BUT IT MIGHT BE THAT HOOVER WAS WAITING FOR MEN LIKE NIXON AND MITCHELL TO ASSUME POWER BEFORE HE WOULD STEP ASIDE, CONFIDENT THEY WOULD NOMINATE--IN HIS VIEW--A HIGHLY QUALIFIED SUCCESSOR.

HOOVER HAS NOT BEEN SO IN TUNE WITH AN ADMINISTRATION SINCE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ENDED HIS PRESIDENCY IN 1959. HE WILL BE FIVE YEARS PAST THE MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE ON HIS NEXT BIRTHDAY AND TO SERVE MANY YEARS LONGER MIGHT INJECT HIM INTO ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE ALMOST CONSTANT FLOW OF RUMORS ABOUT HOOVER, NOW SERVING UNDER HIS EIGHTH PRESIDENT, WERE FANNED ANEW WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, 76, WOULD BE RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES AS HEAD OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE.

EVEN THOUGH THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE TWO MEN AND THE TWO JOBS ENDS WITH THEIR AGE AND TENURE, THE FIRST QUESTION MANY OBSERVERS ASKED WAS: "WILL HOOVER BE NEXT?"

HERSHEY WAS INCREASINGLY UNPOPULAR AS THE DRAFT CHIEF, AND HE HAD BECOME A RALLING SYMBOL FOR ANTIWAR GROUPS.

1-1-1-596

HOOVER, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS A SHINING EXAMPLE OF THE TOUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT IMAGE NIXON PROMISED THE VOTERS. EVEN HIS MOST SEVERE CRITICS WOULD CONCEDE THAT HOOVER HAS FORGED THE MOST HIGHLY RESPECTED CORPS OF ELITE POLICE AGENTS IN THE WORLD.

ENCLOSURE

IF ANYTHING, HE IS MOST CRITICIZED FOR BEING TOO SUCCESSFUL. "HE'S TOO BIG TO HANDLE," COMPLAINED ATTORNEY GENERAL J. HOWARD MCGRATH DURING THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION.

SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY FOUGHT PUBLICLY OVER WIRE TAPPING WITH HOOVER WHEN HE SERVED HIS BROTHER AS ATTORNEY GENERAL. BUT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY KEPT HOOVER ON.

18 NOV 3 1969

HIS DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSOR, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER GIVING HOOVER A LIFETIME LEASE SO HE COULD CONTINUE WORKING PAST THE GOVERNMENT'S MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE. RELATIONS BETWEEN JOHNSON'S ATTORNEY GENERAL, RAMSEY CLARK, AND HOOVER WERE FAR LESS CORDIAL.

ENCLOSURE

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

WHEN NIXON, MITCHELL AND WHITE HOUSE GENERAL COUNCIL JOHN ERLICHMAN RECENTLY ATTENDED A STAG DINNER AT HOOVER'S HOUSE, RUMORS SPRANG UP AGAIN THAT THE PURPOSE WAS TO DISCUSS HIS RETIREMENT.

NIXON, HIMSELF, DENIED IT. THE IDEA HAS SINCE BEEN PUT FORTH THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT AND FIRST ATTORNEY GENERAL THAT HOOVER WOULD WANT TO INVITE HOME TO SUPPER.

MITCHELL AND HOOVER TALK FREQUENTLY BY TELEPHONE FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES ON THE FIFTH FLOOR OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT BUT SELDOM MEET. MITCHELL IS KNOWN TO VIEW HOOVER WITH THE HIGHEST REGARD.

A LEGEND IN HIS OWN TIME, HOOVER IS BOTH FEARED AND REVERED. A LIFELONG BACHELOR, THE FBI HAS BEEN HIS LIFE SINCE MAY 10, 1924, WHEN PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE'S ATTORNEY GENERAL, HARLAND FISKE STONE, ASKED HIM TO TAKE OVER THE SCANDAL RIDDEN BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

HE TRANSFORMED IT INTO THE FBI, A CRACK POLICE OPERATION WHICH HAS PROTECTED THE NATION AGAINST FOREIGN SPIES AND SABOTEURS AND THE DOMESTIC THREAT OF ORGANIZED CRIME.

IN THE PROCESS, THE FBI HAS ACCUMULATED ALMOST 190 MILLION SETS OF FINGERPRINTS AND THOUSANDS OF FILES ON INDIVIDUALS. IT IS THIS ENORMOUS STORE OF INFORMATION THAT MAKES THE JOB OF "KEEPER" SO IMPORTANT. SOME CONSIDER IT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT JOBS IN WASHINGTON OR AT LEAST ONE OF THE MOST SENSITIVE.

IN THE HANDS OF ANYONE WITHOUT THE HIGHEST INTEGRITY, IT COULD PROVE A DEVASTATING WEAPON.

BUT HOOVER COULD RETIRE WITH HIGH HONOR AS A MAN WHO HAS DEDICATED HIS LIFE TO PUBLIC SERVICE. AT THIS POINT, APPARENTLY ONLY HE KNOWS IF THE TIME HAS COME TO STEP ASIDE.

ADV FOR AMS SUN OCT 19

DP/WO1159PED

ENCLOSURE

1. What do we know Y
Isabelle Hall?

2. [illegible]
[illegible] about
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10/16/69

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ISABELLE HALL, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. STANLEY D. HALL

On memorandum from Jones to Bishop dated 10/15/69 setting forth data in Bureau files concerning Mrs. Hall, who covers the Justice Building for United Press International (UPI), the Director has instructed as follows:

1. Remove her name from Special Correspondents List.

2. Give no further assistance to her for any articles.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, Mrs. Hall's name has been removed from the Special Correspondents List and she will be given no further assistance in connection with articles which she desires to write.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Bishop

TEB:mls
(4)

Right.

REC-93 597

22 OCT 22 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

70 OCT 28 1969

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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : **Mr. C. D. DeLoach**

DATE: **10/7/69**

FROM : **W. C. Sullivan**

SUBJECT: **JULIUS FRANDSEN**
VICE PRESIDENT AND WASHINGTON MANAGER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Mr. Frandsen called me this morning. During our conversation he expressed great displeasure over Eastern Airlines' inability to run their planes on schedule to Bermuda during the current United Press International conference being held there. He said he intends to write a strong letter of protest to Eastern Airlines.

Mr. Frandsen indicated that in view of the fact that the Eastern Airlines fiasco prevented my getting to Bermuda to participate in the panel discussion on the civil disorder in this country caused by the New Left and black extremists, he wondered if he could get some material to use that would make up for my not appearing. He said he would prefer to get this from the Director if possible. If not, he asked if I would be able to give him a brief statement of what I would have said had I been in Bermuda. Mr. Frandsen said this would be of great assistance to him and he would be most grateful. I told him I would refer the matter to Mr. Hoover and would advise him telephonically concerning the decision. Mr. Frandsen has been very friendly toward the Bureau.

In view of the previously described situation, I think it would be mutually helpful if we agreed to give him a brief statement of the main points I would emphasize and which have previously been approved by the Bureau in different speeches given.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) That approval be given for me to handle the matter as suggested above.

(2) That the Director's decision be referred to me so that I can advise Mr. Frandsen telephonically.

WCS:mls (6)
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. M. A. Jones
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Arbor Gray

REC-11 598

NOTED

57 OCT 29 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

December 8, 1969

ANSWERS BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
MRS. ISABELLE HALL, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Question:

Mr. Hoover, do you have any plans for retirement as Director of the FBI in 1970 or have you set any specific goal or date in the future in this regard? Do you plan any special celebration for your 75th birthday next January 1?

Answer:

I do not have any plans to retire on January 1, 1970, or on any forseeable date in the future. It is my hope, as long as my health remains excellent, to continue to serve my country in my present capacity. No, I have no special plans to celebrate my birthday on January 1. It will be a quiet day of appreciation for the privilege of living in this free country of ours.

Question:

REC-129

599

A new building is being constructed for the FBI in Washington, D. C. What is the current target date for completion? Have you any plans to write your memoirs or any book about the FBI?

Answer:

12 DEC 12 1969

No definite target date has been set for completion of the FBI's new building. No, I have no plans to write my memoirs or any book about the FBI.

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 12/3/69, captioned "Isabelle Hall, United Press International."

51 JAN 6 1970

FCS:pjs (12)
TDH

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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MAIL BOOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Question:

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has splintered into several contending factions. Does this mean the end of SDS?

Answer:

SDS is currently beset by bitter factionalism. There are three major factions: Weatherman (the most militant); Revolutionary Youth Movement II; and the Progressive Labor Party (pro Mao Tse-tung) group. In addition, many local chapters, not eager to choose sides, are going their own ways.

Even if SDS should disintegrate as an organization, the problem of revolutionary student extremism would not disappear. This extremist minority of young people, who have been involved in riots, the seizure of academic buildings, and kidnapings, bitterly detests our free institutions and works for a violent overthrow of our government. Many of these individuals are under strong Marxist influence. They have become radicalized and believe in direct physical confrontation and disruptive tactics as a technique of attack against the so-called Establishment.

College and high school administrators must be ready to face new disruptions in 1970, whether these student radicals are identified as being with SDS or appear under other names.

Question:

Student extremism on campuses is one of the Nation's key problems. What do you think the New Year holds regarding militant New Left activities?

Answer:

Actually, the New Left is currently in the midst of a struggle between the extremists represented by the SDS Weatherman, and more moderate elements. In October, 1969, the Weatherman staged a violent melee in Chicago, destroying property, hurling rocks, breaking car windows. This was a purposive demonstration to attack the "hated" Establishment. A number of arrests occurred.

Moderate elements in SDS and other New Left groups feel that the Weatherman has gone too far, that its policy of violent confrontation in the streets is self-defeating. The moderates feel that revolution can best be promoted through propaganda, agitation, and education. They agree fully with Weatherman's concept of revolution in our country, but disagree on tactics. If these moderate elements fail, we can expect New Left disruption to continue in a variety of ways.

Question:

Relative to the antiwar movement, does your intelligence find much evidence of Old Left communist infiltration?

Answer:

The antiwar movement, which organized the massive demonstration in Washington, D. C., last November, is strongly infiltrated by the communists. The Communist Party, USA, is represented on the Steering Committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The Trotskyite Young Socialist Alliance (the youth arm of the Socialist Workers Party) is rapidly growing on the college level and played a key role in the November demonstration, especially through the Student Mobilization Committee. The latter group, which can be found on a number of campuses, is extremely active in the antiwar campaign.

The antiwar student movement contains many sincere, idealistic young people, pacifists and others who feel the war is wrong. They have every right to their opinions, but they should be careful that they are not exploited and manipulated by subversive groups which are interested only in injuring our country and promoting their own partisan ideological aims.

Question:

Can law enforcement keep up with the criminal accomplishments of La Cosa Nostra in the years to come?

Answer:

Speaking primarily for the FBI, and bearing in mind the legislative weapons Congress has given us in recent years, I think we can more than meet the challenge presented by organized crime. When you consider that, prior to 1961, we had almost no Federal jurisdiction in the professional gambling field, and prior to 1968, none at all in the hoodlum loan-sharking area--two of the main sources of illicit funds available to the American underworld--I feel that our prosecutive progress to date has been most encouraging. We also have new statutes providing for the granting of immunity to hostile witnesses, for the protection of cooperative witnesses from hoodlum intimidation and for court-approved electronic surveillance in organized crime matters. For these reasons, I would say that the future looks much brighter for the forces of law and order than it does for the mobsters and racketeers.

Question:

How seriously do you view airline piracy as a crime problem, and what is the FBI's role in this type of case?

Answer:

There has in recent years most certainly been a substantial increase in cases of aircraft piracy, interference with flight crews, and other serious crimes aboard aircraft in flight--so much so that these threats to air safety have become a major concern of the government and, of course, the airlines. It should also be added that while various factors tend to make Cuba a popular destination with hijackers, quite evidently, as experience has indicated, no airline flight can be considered altogether safe from this type of danger. Under the law, the FBI is specifically charged with the responsibility of investigating crimes of this nature, and, in so doing, our primary concern is the safety of the passengers, the crew, and the aircraft.

Question:

What does the next decade seem to hold in terms of our total crime problem?

Answer:

Crime during the 1960's outstripped our population growth by over 11 to one, and this trend would appear to show no sign of abating in the foreseeable future. Based upon past statistics, there is every indication that violent crimes, in particular, will continue to show alarming increases. While this outlook is assuredly bleak, it is certainly not hopeless. Improved law enforcement measures, strongly supported by our responsible citizens, will, I am confident, substantially aid in checking this wave of lawlessness and violence.

Question:

In what ways will the FBI contribute to our Nation's efforts in the 1970's to effectively meet the rising rate of crime--specifically so-called "crime in the street?"

Answer:

Most predatory crime is primarily the responsibility of local and State law enforcement agencies. The FBI will continue to do all in its power to aid these agencies through our service and training functions and, of course, through our dissemination of criminal intelligence data. In addition to the important laboratory and fingerprint services which the FBI has long provided, and will continue to provide, these agencies will increasingly benefit from the expansion of the FBI's National Crime Information Center--a nationwide computerized index of documented law enforcement information linking Federal, State, and local investigative agencies. In terms of our intensive training efforts, the modernization and enlargement of the FBI's training center at Quantico, Virginia, now underway will most certainly mark another major advance.

Question:

As we enter a new decade, Mr. Hoover, do you have any comments about your hopes for the country you have so capably served for so many years?

Answer:

I am deeply concerned about the increasing disrespect for the law, a growing infatuation with violence and the rise of extremism. At the same time, we see the gradual erosion of legitimate authority based on mutual respect, tolerance and understanding. These trends, in my opinion, are disturbing.

In the 1970's, America needs to rededicate itself to national unity, to preserving liberty under law and encouraging mutual respect among its people. I have great faith in America and its ability to serve all its citizens and make free government a genuine reality. Despite its many detractors, America remains the hope of those who believe in the dignity of man.

Question:

What is the single greatest challenge facing an FBI Agent today?

Answer:

The greatest single challenge of the FBI Agent today is to uphold the reputation and traditions of a service which I am proud to say has been free from scandal, political influence and always devoted to the best interests of the Nation.

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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: December 10, 1969

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ISABELLE HALL
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

As you will recall by my memorandum to you of 12-5-69, a number of questions submitted by captioned individual for the Director's response were answered, approved, and furnished to Mrs. Hall. One of the questions answered dealt with aircraft highjacking. Mrs. Hall has now requested that she be furnished some statistics relative to this offense. Accordingly, the attached material on this subject has been prepared and is submitted for approval.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval, attached data be furnished to Mrs. Hall.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure - Route through for review
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

TDH:kam
(9)

1 - ENCLOSURE

EX-101

REC-66 7-1-8 75-600

18 DEC 17 1969

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AIRCRAFT PIRACY

During 1968, there were 17 instances in which an American plane was highjacked to Cuba. As of December 9th, there have been 30 such highjackings this year. It might be of interest to point out that a number of these highjackers have become disenchanted with their lot in Cuba and have returned voluntarily to this country to face criminal charges.

Original furnished Mr. Marshall 12/11/68 for

94-8-95 - 600

ENCLOSURE

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: December 5, 1969

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ISABELLE HALL
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

You will recall that the Director has agreed to answer some questions submitted by captioned individual. She will use this data for an end of the year story about the FBI. She would like Mr. Hoover's answers as quickly as possible since she wants to write the story before departing on a vacation.

Mrs. Hall submitted six questions of a personal nature and six of a general nature. The Director has given answers relative to the questions of a personal nature dealing with his possible retirement, the new FBI building, whether he planned to write his memoirs or a book on the FBI. We have combined five of these questions into two (Questions #1 and #2 attached). The sixth question dealt with the Director's opinions of the various Presidents and Attorneys General under which he served. Since Mr. Hoover noted "no" on this question, it is believed it should not be answered. We will advise Mrs. Hall of this fact.

We will also advise Mrs. Hall that the Director does not desire to comment on some of her other questions, such as expressing an opinion about Vice President Agnew's charges against the press, reports of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence and the Attorney General's position on wiretaps. We have taken, however, her other questions and added others to make a good story.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval we furnish these answers to Mrs. Hall.

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC ENFORCEMENT, DEPT. JUSTICE

EX 104

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1 - M. A. Jones - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 - Mr. Gale - Enc.
1 - Miss Gandy - Enc.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc
1 - Mr. Casper - Enc

FCS:pjs/clw
TDH:
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18 DEC 17 1969

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COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12/1/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ISABELLE HALL
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Mrs. Hall has submitted a number of questions to Mr. Hoover as the basis for an end-of-the-year story (questions attached - Exhibit A). She does not want a personal interview but will base her story on the written replies furnished her. She would like Mr. Hoover's replies by about December 9.

Mrs. Hall is the UPI representative covering the Justice Department. Last month she wrote a story concerning the Director's possible retirement on January 1, 1970. As a result of this totally uncalled for article, the Director instructed that her name be removed from the Special Correspondents List and that we give her no further assistance in any of her articles.

The Director's instructions have been carefully followed. The thought occurred, however, that this end-of-the-year story, which will be widely syndicated across the Nation, actually represents UPI's desire to present Mr. Hoover's views on key issues of the day to the American people. We could use the suggested interview to our advantage by setting forth specific facts about the FBI's work. A review of the questions submitted by Mrs. Hall reflects we definitely would not want to comment on some of them. For that reason, we have prepared some questions (attached - Exhibit B) embodying many of Mrs. Hall's ideas, which we feel would make an excellent story for us. If the Director approves, we will advise Mrs. Hall that the Director will answer these questions only. In this way, we can maintain full control over them.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we advise Mrs. Hall that the Director will cooperate with UPI for a year-end story, but only on the basis of the specific questions which we have prepared.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

FCS:pjs/mls
(6)

REC- 66
ENCLOSURE
16 DEC 17 1969
CRIME RESEARCH
DEC 22 1969

QUESTIONS PRESENTED [redacted] OVER

PERSO[redacted]

1. Will you retire by the [redacted] is year? in 1970? or at any time in the forseeable future? no.

2. If you plan to continue working so long as your health remains good--as you have said in the past--have you set yourself any kind of goal, such as 1975, for retirement after a half-century of public service? no

3. Would you like to see the new FBI building completed before your retirement? What is the current target date for completion? no definite target date has been set

4. Have you any special birthday plans Jan. 1. Will you be at your home or is there a celebration planned? no.

5. You have served more presidents than any other high official in Washington. Looking back how would you rank them personally and professionally. Did you have a close friendship with any or admire one or the other in particular. Do any of the various attorneys general stand out in your view? no

6. Have you any plans to write your memoirs or any book about the FBI? no

GENERAL

1. One of the most persistent new problems of the '60's is airline piracy. Have you any recommendations, legislative or otherwise, that might help put a stop to this crime?

2. You have many times lauded the newsmedia for the service it provides in informing the public about wanted criminals, crime statistics, and other related matters. Would you agree in any respect with Vice President Agnew's charges that the major news decisions are made by an elite corps of men in the New York-Washington axis, that it is time for them to step into the fray and defend their pronouncements just like politicians?

3. The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence Repo #7 includes the FBI Uniform Crime Statistics but says even the FBI agrees the actual crime rate is about double. Do you agree?

4. Have you a remedy that would help lower the crime rate?

5. How much credit--or blame--would you give the militant New Left and/or foreign Communist interests for the current size and apparent growth of the peace movement in this country. Does your intelligence find much evidence of outside institigation in the various demonstrati

6. Has Attorney General Mitchell's view that the government should use all the wiretap authority given it by Congress h[redacted] your investigations this year? in which areas?

7. What is the single greatest challenge facing an FBI agent today?

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

REC- 66 94-8-95-602

EX 104

18 DEC 17 1969

Isabelle Hall, UPI

CRIME RESEARCH

QUESTIONS

1) Student extremism on campuses is a major problem. What do you think the new year holds regarding militant New Left activities? Is the New Left going to increase or decrease?

2) The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has splintered into several contending factions. Does this mean the end of SDS? Can SDS gain the support of moderate groups on campus?

3) Relative to the "peace" movement, how much outside agitation is involved here? Does your intelligence find much evidence of outside agitation? What is the role of the Communist Party?

4) One of the most persistent new problems of the 1960's is airline piracy. Have you any recommendations that might put a stop to this crime?

5) As we enter the 1970's, what does the future hold in regard to organized crime? Can law enforcement keep up with the criminal activities of La Cosa Nostra? What have been the FBI's accomplishments in this field?

6) Have you a remedy that would help lower the crime rate?

7) Just what is the crime problem as we start a new year? Where have we made gains? losses? Are some categories of crime rising faster than others? What does this mean to the average citizen?

8) Just what plans does the FBI have in the 1970's to meet the rising rate of crime? Does the FBI need more manpower or money? equipment?

9) We have not heard much lately about Soviet espionage. Is this still a problem? The Soviets seem to be a little more friendly these days to the United States. Does this mean they are deemphasizing their intelligence activities in this country?

10) The Nation has become polarized because of extremist groups. What does the future hold? Is extremism going to continue? What can the citizen do to overcome this trend?

94-8-95-602

ENCLOSURE

11) What opinion do you have about the growing violence in our society, both criminal and in student demonstrations? Is violence something we have to accept in our society? What can be done about it?

12) What is the single greatest challenge facing an FBI Agent today?

December 30, 1969

94-8-95-603

REC. 77

Mrs. Stanley B. Hall

[redacted]

b6

EX-105

Dear Mrs. Hall:

ISABELLE

I have read your recent article which was carried by United Press International for release on December 28th, and I am most appreciative of this excellent presentation of my views and the work of the FBI. I know that my gratitude for this accurate and informative coverage is shared by everyone in the FBI.

Please be assured of our continued desire to be of assistance in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24
DEC 30 1969
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Miss Gandy 1 - Miss Holm

NOTE: Mrs. Hall submitted a list of questions for a year-end interview with the Director to which written replies were furnished. The Director noted in relation to publication of this material "Write Miss Hall a cordial note." In view of her excellent coverage and cooperative attitude, she is being placed on the Special Correspondents List.

TDH;mjl (8)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-27-69

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1969.

As you know, United Press International reporter Isabelle Hall submitted a list of questions for a year-end interview with the Director to which written replies were furnished. Her story and the complete text of questions and answers appeared on the UPI wire 12-26-69 for use in Sunday's papers.

The story is very commendable and favorable to the Director and the FBI. Attached are copies of the story and the complete text of the questions and answers as ran by UPI.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

EX-105

94-8-15-603

REC-11

JAN 2 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

2 ENCLOSURES

Write Miss Hall a cordial note.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

CBF:lvc (7)

SCL
12-30-69

Ltr to Miss Hall
12-30-69
TDH

SENT DIRECT
12-27-69

0-19 (Rev. 11-3-69)

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HOOVER 12/26 WA

ADV FOR AMS SUN 12/28

BY ISABELLE HALL

WASHINGTON (UPI) --FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER LOOKED AHEAD SATURDAY TO THE COMING DECADE AND FOUND THE OUTLOOK FOR AMERICA'S GROWING CRIME PROBLEM BLEAK BUT "CERTAINLY NOT HOPELESS."

HE ALSO PREDICTED MORE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS AND REITERATED HIS DETERMINATION TO STAY ON THE JOB. "IT IS MY HOPE, AS LONG AS MY HEALTH REMAINS EXCELLENT, TO CONTINUE TO SERVE MY COUNTRY IN MY PRESENT CAPACITY," HE SAID. "I DO NOT HAVE ANY PLANS TO RETIRE ON JAN. 1, 1970, OR ON ANY FORESEEABLE DATE IN THE FUTURE."

THE ONLY MAN EVER TO HEAD HIS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, HOOVER WILL BE 75 ON JAN. 1, BEGINNING HIS 46TH YEAR AS FBI DIRECTOR AND SERVING HIS EIGHTH PRESIDENT.

"CRIME DURING THE 1960'S OUTSTRIPPED OUR POPULATION GROWTH BY OVER 11 TO ONE," HE SAID IN WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM UPI. "AND THIS TREND WOULD APPEAR TO SHOW NO SIGN OF ABATING IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE."

"BASED UPON PAST STATISTICS, THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT VIOLENT CRIMES, IN PARTICULAR, WILL CONTINUE TO SHOW ALARMING INCREASES," HOOVER SAID. "WHILE THIS OUTLOOK IS ASSUREDLY BLEAK, IT IS CERTAINLY NOT HOPELESS."

94-8-95- ENCLOSURE

"IMPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES, STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY OUR RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS, WILL, I AM CONFIDENT, SUBSTANTIALLY AID IN CHECKING THIS WAVE OF LAWLESSNESS AND VIOLENCE," HE SAID.

HOOVER EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN "ABOUT THE INCREASING DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW, A GROWING INFATUATION WITH VIOLENGE AND THE RISE OF EXTREMISM."

AT THE SAME TIME, HE SAID, "WE SEE THE GRADUAL EROSION OF LEGITIMATE AUTHCRITY BASED CN MUTUAL RESPECT, TCLERANCE AND UNDERSTANDING. THESE TRENDS, IN MY CPINION, ARE DISTURBING."

HOCVER, WHC-RECENTLY PASSED WITH FLYING COLORS THE ANNUAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED OF ALL HIS MEN, SAID THE GREATEST SINGLE CHALLENGE TC AN FBI AGENT TODAY "IS TC UPHOLD THE REPUTATION AND TRADITIONS OF A SERVICE WHICH I AM PROUD TC SAY HAS BEEN FREE FROM SCANDAL, PCLITICAL INFLUENCE AND ALWAYS DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE NATION."

HE HAS THE FULL CONFIDENCE OF PRESIDENT NIXON, A FORMER NEIGHBOR WHEN NIXON WAS VICE PRESIDENT, AND ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN N. MITCHELL.

CN CAMPUS DISORDERS AND THE MILITANT STUDENTS FOR A DEMCCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), HCCVER SAID: "CCLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS MUST BE READY TO FACE NEW DISRUPTIONS IN 1970, WHETHER THESE STUDENT RADICALS ARE IDENTIFIED WITH SDS CR APPEAR UNDER CTHER NAMES."

HE SAID THE ANTIWAR MCVEMENT WHICH CRGANIZED THE MASS PEACE DEMCNSTRATION HERE NCV. 15 WAS "STRCNGLY INFILTRATED BY THE (CLD LEFT) COMMUNISTS. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS REPRESENTED CN THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW MCBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM."

"THE TROTSKYITE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (THE YOUTH ARM OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY) IS RAPIDLY GROWING ON THE COLLEGE LEVEL AND PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THE NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION, ESPECIALLY THROUGH THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE...WHICH CAN BE FOUND ON A NUMBER OF CAMPUSES."

HOOVER SAID THE ANTIWAR STUDENT MOVEMENT CONTAINS "MANY SINCERE, IDEALISTIC YOUNG PEOPLE, PACIFISTS AND OTHERS WHO FEEL THE WAR IS WRONG."

"THEY HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO THEIR OPINIONS, BUT THEY SHOULD BE CAREFUL THAT THEY ARE NOT EXPLOITED AND MANIPULATED BY SUBVERSIVE GROUPS WHICH ARE INTERESTED ONLY IN INJURING OUR COUNTRY AND PROMOTING THEIR OWN PARTISAN IDEOLOGICAL AIMS," HE SAID.

HOOVER DESCRIBED SDS AS "CURRENTLY BESET BY BITTER FACTIONALISM. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR FACTIONS: WEATHERMAN (THE MOST MILITANT); REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT II; AND THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PRO MAO TSE-TUNG) GROUP."

BUT EVEN IF SDS DISINTEGRATES AS AN ORGANIZATION, HOOVER SAID, "THE PROBLEM OF REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT EXTREMISM WOULD NOT DISAPPEAR. THIS EXTREMIST MINORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN RIOTS, THE SEIZURE OF ACADEMIC BUILDINGS AND KIDNAPINGS, BITTERLY DETESTS OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS AND WORKS FOR A VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF OUR GOVERNMENT."

MODERATE ELEMENTS IN SDS AND OTHER NEW LEFT GROUPS BELIEVE THE WEATHERMAN FACTION HAS GONE TOO FAR WITH A SELF-DEFEATING POLICY OF VIOLENT CONFRONTATION IN THE STREETS, HOOVER SAID. BUT IF THEIR VIEW DOES NOT PREVAIL, HE SAID, "WE CAN EXPECT NEW LEFT DISRUPTION TO CONTINUE IN A VARIETY OF WAYS."

HE WAS HOPEFUL ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT'S ABILITY TO CHECK ORGANIZED CRIME BECAUSE OF NEW LAWS GRANTING IMMUNITY TO HOSTILE WITNESSES, PROTECTING COOPERATIVE WITNESSES FROM HOODLUM INTIMIDATION AND ALLOWING COURT-APPROVED ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.

"FOR THESE REASONS, I WOULD SAY THAT THE FUTURE LOOKS MUCH BRIGHTER FOR THE FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER THAN IT DOES FOR THE MOBSTERS AND RACKETEERS," HE DECLARED.

"WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT, PRIOR TO 1961, WE HAD ALMOST NO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROFESSIONAL GAMBLING FIELD, AND PRIOR TO 1968, NONE AT ALL IN THE HOODLUM LOAN-SHARKING AREA -- TWO OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF ILLICIT FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE AMERICAN UNDERWORLD -- I FEEL THAT OUR PROSECUTIVE PROGRESS TO DATE HAS BEEN MOST ENCOURAGING," HE SAID.

HOOVER, WHO LIVES ALONE IN A ROCK CREEK PARK HOME SINCE THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER, HAD NO SPECIAL PLANS TO CELEBRATE HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY.

"IT WILL BE A QUIET DAY OF APPRECIATION FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF LIVING IN THIS FREE COUNTRY OF OURS," HE TOLD UPI. A KEEN FOOTBALL FAN, HOWEVER, IT WAS LIKELY HE WOULD WATCH SOME OF THE NEW YEAR'S DAY BOWL GAMES.

THE LIFETIME OF EVENTS TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN AN INSIDER SINCE TAKING OVER THE FBI MAY 10, 1924, APPARENTLY WILL GO UNRECORDED BY HOOVER.

"I HAVE NO PLANS TO WRITE MY MEMOIRS OR ANY BOOK ABOUT THE FBI," HE SAID.

ADV FOR AMS SUN 12/28

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0-26 (Rev. 11-3-69)

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TEXT 12/26 WA

ADV FOR AMS SUN 12/28

WITH HOOVER

WASHINGTON (UPI) --FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS IN A UPI INTERVIEW:

Q. MR. HOOVER, DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS FOR RETIREMENT AS DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN 1970 OR HAVE YOU SET ANY SPECIFIC GOAL OR DATE IN THE FUTURE IN THIS REGARD? DO YOU PLAN ANY SPECIAL CELEBRATION FOR YOUR 75TH BIRTHDAY NEXT JAN. 1?

A. I DO NOT HAVE ANY PLANS TO RETIRE ON JAN. 1, 1970, OR ON ANY FORESEEABLE DATE IN THE FUTURE. IT IS MY HOPE, AS LONG AS MY HEALTH REMAINS EXCELLENT, TO CONTINUE TO SERVE MY COUNTRY IN MY PRESENT CAPACITY. NO, I HAVE NO SPECIAL PLANS TO CELEBRATE MY BIRTHDAY ON JAN. 1. IT WILL BE A QUIET DAY OF APPRECIATION FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF LIVING IN THIS FREE COUNTRY OF OURS.

United Press International

~~WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE~~

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-603

Q. STUDENT EXTREMISM ON CAMPUSES IS ONE OF THE NATION'S KEY PROBLEMS. WHAT DO YOU THINK THE NEW YEAR HOLDS REGARDING MILITANT NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES?

A. ACTUALLY, THE NEW LEFT IS CURRENTLY IN THE MIDST OF A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE EXTREMISTS REPRESENTED BY THE SDS WEATHERMAN, AND MORE MODERATE ELEMENTS. IN OCTOBER, 1969, THE WEATHERMAN STAGED A VIOLENT MELEE IN CHICAGO, DESTROYING PROPERTY, HURLING ROCKS, BREAKING CAR WINDOWS. THIS WAS A PURPOSIVE DEMONSTRATION TO ATTACK THE "HATED" ESTABLISHMENT. A NUMBER OF ARRESTS OCCURRED.

MODERATE ELEMENTS IN SDS AND OTHER NEW LEFT GROUPS FEEL THAT THE WEATHERMAN HAS GONE TOO FAR, THAT ITS POLICY OF VIOLENT CONFRONTATION IN THE STREETS IS SELF-DEFEATING. THE MODERATES FEEL THAT REVOLUTION CAN BEST BE PROMOTED THROUGH PROPAGANDA, AGITATION, AND EDUCATION. THEY AGREE FULLY WITH WEATHERMAN'S CONCEPT OF REVOLUTION IN OUR COUNTRY, BUT DISAGREE ON TACTICS. IF THESE MODERATE ELEMENTS FAIL, WE CAN EXPECT NEW LEFT DISRUPTION TO CONTINUE IN A VARIETY OF WAYS.

Q. A NEW BUILDING IS BEING CONSTRUCTED FOR THE FBI IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WHAT IS THE CURRENT TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETION? HAVE YOU ANY PLANS TO WRITE YOUR MEMOIRS OR ANY BOOK ABOUT THE FBI?

A. NO DEFINITE TARGET DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR COMPLETION OF THE FBI'S NEW BUILDING. NO, I HAVE NO PLANS TO WRITE MY MEMOIRS OR ANY BOOK ABOUT THE FBI.

Q. THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) HAS SPLINTERED INTO SEVERAL CONTENDING FACTIONS. DOES THIS MEAN THE END OF SDS?

A. SDS IS CURRENTLY BESET BY BITTER FACTIONALISM. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR FACTIONS: WEATHERMAN (THE MOST MILITANT); REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT II; AND THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PRO MAO TSE-TUNG) GROUP. IN ADDITION, MANY LOCAL CHAPTERS, NOT EAGER TO CHOOSE SIDES, ARE GOING THEIR OWN WAYS.

EVEN IF SDS SHOULD DISINTEGRATE AS AN ORGANIZATION, THE PROBLEM OF REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT EXTREMISM WOULD NOT DISAPPEAR. THIS EXTREMIST MINORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN RIOTS, THE SEIZURE OF ACADEMIC BUILDINGS, AND KIDNAPINGS, BITTERLY DETESTS OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS AND WORKS FOR A VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF OUR GOVERNMENT. MANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE UNDER STRONG MARXIST INFLUENCE. THEY HAVE BECOME RADICALIZED AND BELIEVE IN DIRECT PHYSICAL CONFRONTATION AND DISRUPTIVE TACTICS AS A TECHNIQUE OF ATTACK AGAINST THE SO-CALLED ESTABLISHMENT.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS MUST BE READY TO FACE NEW DISRUPTIONS IN 1970, WHETHER THESE STUDENT RADICALS ARE IDENTIFIED AS BEING WITH SDS OR APPEAR UNDER OTHER NAMES.

Q. RELATIVE TO THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT, DOES YOUR INTELLIGENCE FIND MUCH EVIDENCE OF OLD LEFT COMMUNIST INFILTRATION?

A. THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT, WHICH ORGANIZED THE MASSIVE DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., LAST NOVEMBER, IS STRONGLY INFILTRATED BY THE COMMUNISTS. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS REPRESENTED ON THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM. THE TROTSKYITE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (THE YOUTH ARM OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY) IS RAPIDLY GROWING ON THE COLLEGE LEVEL AND PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THE NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION, ESPECIALLY THROUGH THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE. THE LATTER GROUP, WHICH CAN BE FOUND ON A NUMBER OF CAMPUSES, IS EXTREMELY ACTIVE IN THE ANTIWAR CAMPAIGN.

THE ANTIWAR STUDENT MOVEMENT CONTAINS MANY SINCERE, IDEALISTIC YOUNG PEOPLE, PACIFISTS AND OTHERS WHO FEEL THE WAR IS WRONG. THEY HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO THEIR OPINIONS, BUT THEY SHOULD BE CAREFUL THAT THEY ARE NOT EXPLOITED AND MANIPULATED BY SUBVERSIVE GROUPS WHICH ARE INTERESTED ONLY IN INJURING OUR COUNTRY AND PROMOTING THEIR OWN PARTISAN IDEOLOGICAL AIMS.

Q. WHAT DOES THE NEXT DECADE SEEM TO HOLD IN TERMS OF OUR TOTAL CRIME PROBLEM?

A. CRIME DURING THE 1960'S OUTSTRIPPED OUR POPULATION GROWTH BY OVER ELEVEN TO ONE, AND THIS TREND WOULD APPEAR TO SHOW NO SIGN OF ABATING IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. BASED UPON PAST STATISTICS, THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT VIOLENT CRIMES IN PARTICULAR WILL CONTINUE TO SHOW ALARMING INCREASES. WHILE THIS OUTLOOK IS ASSUREDLY BLEAK, IT IS CERTAINLY NOT HOPELESS. IMPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES, STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY OUR RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS WILL, I AM CONFIDENT, SUBSTANTIALLY AID IN CHECKING THIS WAVE OF LAWLESSNESS AND VIOLENCE.

Q. IN WHAT WAYS WILL THE FBI CONTRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S EFFORTS IN THE 1970'S TO EFFECTIVELY MEET THE RISING RATE OF CRIME -- SPECIFICALLY SO-CALLED "CRIME IN THE STREET"?

A. MOST PREDATORY CRIME IS PRIMARILY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE FBI WILL CONTINUE TO DO ALL IN ITS POWER TO AID THESE AGENCIES THROUGH OUR SERVICE AND TRAINING FUNCTIONS AND, OF COURSE, THROUGH OUR DISSEMINATION OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DATA. IN ADDITION TO THE IMPORTANT LABORATORY AND FINGERPRINT SERVICES WHICH THE FBI HAS LONG PROVIDED AND WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE, THESE AGENCIES WILL INCREASINGLY BENEFIT FROM THE EXPANSION OF THE FBI'S NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER -- A NATIONWIDE COMPUTERIZED INDEX OF DOCUMENTED LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION LINKING FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES. IN TERMS OF OUR INTENSIVE TRAINING EFFORTS, THE MODERNIZATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE FBI'S TRAINING CENTER AT QUANTICO, VA., NOW UNDER WAY WILL MOST CERTAINLY MARK ANOTHER MAJOR ADVANCE.

Q. CAN LAW ENFORCEMENT KEEP UP WITH THE CRIMINAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LA COSA NOSTRA IN THE YEARS TO COME?

A. SPEAKING PRIMARILY FOR THE FBI, AND BEARING IN MIND THE LEGISLATIVE WEAPONS CONGRESS HAS GIVEN US IN RECENT YEARS, I THINK WE CAN MORE THAN MEET THE CHALLENGE PRESENTED BY ORGANIZED CRIME. WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT PRIOR TO 1961 WE HAD ALMOST NO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROFESSIONAL GAMBLING FIELD, AND PRIOR TO 1968 NONE AT ALL IN THE HOODLUM LOAN-SHARKING AREA -- TWO OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF ILLICIT FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE AMERICAN UNDERWORLD -- I FEEL THAT OUR PROSECUTIVE PROGRESS TO DATE HAS BEEN MOST ENCOURAGING. WE ALSO HAVE NEW STATUTES PROVIDING FOR THE GRANTING OF IMMUNITY TO HOSTILE WITNESSES, FOR THE PROTECTION OF COOPERATIVE WITNESSES FROM HOODLUM INTIMIDATION AND FOR COURT-APPROVED ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IN ORGANIZED CRIME MATTERS. FOR THESE REASONS, I WOULD SAY THAT THE FUTURE LOOKS MUCH BRIGHTER FOR THE FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER THAN IT DOES FOR THE MOBSTERS AND RACKETEERS.

Q. HOW SERIOUSLY DO YOU VIEW AIRLINE PIRACY AS A CRIME PROBLEM, AND WHAT IS THE FBI'S ROLE IN THIS TYPE OF CASE?

A. DURING 1968, THERE WERE 17 INSTANCES IN WHICH AN AMERICAN PLANE WAS HIGHJACKED TO CUBA. AS OF DEC. 9, THERE HAVE BEEN 30 SUCH HIGHJACKINGS THIS YEAR. IT MIGHT BE OF INTEREST TO POINT OUT THAT A NUMBER OF THESE HIGHJACKERS HAVE BECOME DISENCHANTED WITH THEIR LOT IN CUBA AND HAVE RETURNED VOLUNTARILY TO THIS COUNTRY TO FACE CRIMINAL CHARGES.

Q. AS WE ENTER A NEW DECADE, MR. HOOVER, DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS ABOUT YOUR HOPES FOR THE COUNTRY YOU HAVE SO CAPABLY SERVED FOR SO MANY YEARS?

A. I AM DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE INCREASING DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW, A GROWING INFATUATION WITH VIOLENCE AND THE RISE OF EXTREMISM. AT THE SAME TIME, WE SEE THE GRADUAL EROSION OF LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY BASED ON MUTUAL RESPECT, TOLERANCE AND UNDERSTANDING. THESE TRENDS, IN MY OPINION, ARE DISTURBING.

IN THE 1970'S, AMERICA NEEDS TO REDEDICATE ITSELF TO NATIONAL UNITY, TO PRESERVING LIBERTY UNDER LAW AND ENCOURAGING MUTUAL RESPECT AMONG ITS PEOPLE. I HAVE GREAT FAITH IN AMERICA AND ITS ABILITY TO SERVE ALL ITS CITIZENS AND MAKE FREE GOVERNMENT A GENUINE REALITY. DESPITE ITS MANY DETRACTORS, AMERICA REMAINS THE HOPE OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN THE DIGNITY OF MAN.

Q. WHAT IS THE SINGLE GREATEST CHALLENGE FACING AN FBI AGENT TODAY?

A. THE GREATEST SINGLE CHALLENGE OF THE FBI AGENT TODAY IS TO UPHOLD THE REPUTATION AND TRADITIONS OF A SERVICE WHICH I AM PROUD TO SAY HAS BEEN FREE FROM SCANDAL, POLITICAL INFLUENCE AND ALWAYS DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

ADV FOR AMS SUN 12/28

PA655PES..

April 14, 1970

Mrs. Merriman Smith

[redacted]

b6

Dear Mrs. Smith:

I was indeed sorry to learn of the passing of your husband and want to extend my heartfelt sympathy. Our country has lost one of its most outstanding news reporters and he will be sorely missed by everyone who came to admire his articulate commentary of news events. I hope you will derive some measure of comfort from knowing that others share your grief.

REC 12 94-[redacted]-604

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 9
APR 14 1970
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

17 APR 15 1970

NOTE: Bufiles reflect cordial relations with Mr. Smith. He was congratulated in 1964 on his receipt of the Pulitzer Prize and in 1966 a note of sympathy was sent to him when his son was killed in Vietnam. Home address provided by Mr. DeLoach's Office.

2 ENCLOSURE

HRH:cfj (3)

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Merriman Smith: A Newsman At the Top of His Profession

By Carrol Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

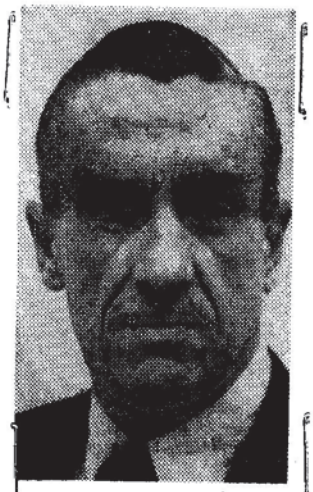
Merriman Smith was the best known White House reporter not only because of his aggressive spirit and great ability but because he was both a romantic and a professional.

Mr. Smith, 57, who died apparently by his own hand last night, combined the romance of the old fashioned gung-ho reporter with a sturdy independence and professionalism that kept him at the top of his profession under six presidents.

Smitty was never bored by his beat, yet it is one that is nearly always either feast or famine. He thought that everything that happened at the White House was important and full of romance and that he played a part on the great stage. He was fascinated not only by everything the President did but by everything else in the White House operation. He knew the Secret Service men, the secretaries, the White House police and above all the communications officer.

He was always fascinated by the art of communication. He knew that as a wire service reporter he faced a deadline somewhere every minute of the day and night. Wherever he was he knew how to communicate with his office promptly and effectively.

He may have been the fastest reporter of his time. He could handle any story



MERRIMAN SMITH

with lightning speed and also with accuracy and understanding.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date April 14, 1970

604

When President Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Smitty's bulletin was the first to reach the world. He won a Pulitzer Prize for the speed and skill with which he reported that tragedy.

He won a National Headliners Award for his reporting of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death at Warm Springs, Ga., in 1945.

He also was indefatigable, or almost so. He worked extremely long hours. During campaigns or presidential trips, he was on the job night and day, always fascinated by every detail that threw light on the personality of the man he was covering.

But he had several bouts with fatigue, as would anyone who thought he could work around the clock.

After the 1968 campaign, he traveled to Florida with President-elect Nixon, but his health gave way. A doctor who examined him said he had never seen anyone who was so terribly fatigued.

While Mr. Smith held the six presidents he covered in considerable awe, he was fiercely independent. Often he wrote things that presidents and press secretaries did not like, but they never disliked him. He was held in genuine affection by all of them, as well as by his colleagues, who often argued and battled with him.

Smitty may have been the most widely traveled White House correspondent of all time. No other reporter consistently covered the White House for so many years and went so far by train, ship, plane, helicopter and motorcade.

One day more than 25 years ago, Franklin D. Roosevelt held an especially important news conference and made several newsworthy announcements. Smitty, running to his telephone, fell and broke his shoulder. Despite the pain, he dictated all the stories to his office as though nothing had happened. He was the true professional then and under the five other presidents he covered.

Near the end of his administration, President Johnson awarded Mr. Smith the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest award for meritorious achievement.

Smitty wrote five books on his White House experiences — "Thank You, Mr. President," "A President Is Many Men," "Meet Mr. Eisenhower," "A President's Odyssey" and "The Good New Days."

He was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1913. He studied at Oglethorpe University and worked at the former Atlanta Georgia-American and the Atlanta Journal before becoming managing editor of the Athens (Ga.) Daily Times. He joined United Press in 1936 with the Atlanta bureau, coming to Washington in 1940.

He married Eleanor Doyle Brill in 1937. They were divorced in 1966 after having three children, Merriman Jr., Timothy and Allison. He married Gailey L. Johnson in 1966, and they had one daughter, Gillean.

Merriman Smith Jr., an Army captain, was killed in Vietnam in 1967 when the helicopter he was piloting struck a power line.

Mr. Smith's mother lives in Tallahassee, Fla.

0-19 (Rev. 11-3-69)

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Merriman Smith, 57, Found Dead in Home

United Press International A-1

Merriman Smith, Pulitzer prize-winning White House correspondent for United Press International, was found dead in his home late yesterday, apparently of a self-inflicted gunshot. He was 57.

He had covered six Presidents over a span of more than 28 years. As dean of White House correspondents, he was the one who usually ended presidential news conferences with "Thank you, Mr. President."

A highlight of his reporting career was his coverage of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, which won him a Pulitzer Prize to go with many other laurels.

Ten days ago he entered a Washington hospital for a few days. Following his discharge he had been busy arranging entertainment for the White House Correspondents Association annual dinner, to be held this coming Saturday night. Yesterday morning he telephoned his office that he had a severe cold and would not be at work.

In the afternoon he and his wife made plans to go to one of his favorite Chinese restaurants for dinner. He went to his bedroom in their suburban home in Alexandria, to dress.

When he did not answer her call a little later, she went to his room and found him in an adjoining bathroom — a bullet wound through his head and a .357 Magnum revolver nearby. Alexandria officials said a death certificate would be issued today.

President Nixon expressed his sorrow. "Smitty was a reporter I knew and respected for many years and so tonight I feel a real sense of personal loss," the President said in a statement.

Appreciation on Page C6

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date APR 14 1970

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ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 27, 1970

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: UPI STORY RE CRIME PROBLEM
BY FREDERICK H. TREESH

Reference is made to my memorandum of April 23, 1970, regarding Treesh's story "Crime In The Streets" in which Treesh stated in part that--"FBI statistics, which are misleading..." It was noted that we should try and straighten out UPI regarding this statement.

Mr. Treesh was at home [redacted] but in response to our message called late Friday. Mr. Treesh was told that we frankly felt that his reference to our statistics as "misleading" was unfair and we wondered just what he had meant. Treesh said that later on in his story he pointed out that there were many unreported crimes and then added that probably his use of the word "misleading" was an unfortunate choice. It was pointed out to Treesh that most certainly the FBI and the police knew better than anyone else that much crime is unreported, such as crime within the family and rapes wherein the effort was made to protect the victim's identity. It is also noted that in many cases citizens are lackadaisical and refuse to take the trouble to report a minor theft from vehicles, etc. On the other hand, it was explained to Treesh that for all practical purposes all murders and bank robberies and certainly most armed robberies are reported to police. It was pointed out that these are "bellwether" crime and that the rapidly rising crime rate is clearly demonstrable through these statistics.

Throughout the course of the conversation, Mr. Treesh, who is Senior UPI Editor in New York City, was most cordial and said that he very much appreciated receiving these insights into some of the statistical problems regarding crime reporting and he agreed that he had made an unfortunate selection of terms by saying that the FBI statistics were "misleading." He said he was deeply and personally concerned with the mounting crime problem in the country and felt that his series would prove to be helpful. He said he had tried to emphasize the unfortunate fact that the overall number of crimes was even more serious than reflected in police-FBI statistics.

REC 27 — 605

ST-110

APR 30 1970

XEROX The above is for information.

MAY 1 1970

MAY 8 1970

- Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Daunt
HPL:jmb:(5)

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - T. E. Bishop

CRIME RESEARCH

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 23, 1970

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: UPI STORY RE CRIME PROBLEM
BY FREDERICK H. TREESH

UPI story captioned "Crime In The Streets" for release on May 6th states in part "FBI statistics, which are misleading but still constitute the most reliable indication of what is happening, ..."

The Director noted, "I think we should try to straighten out UPI. This is just a repetition of what Ramsey Clark constantly mouths."

My office talked to [redacted] a reliable contact here in Washington, concerning this matter. [redacted] stated that Frederick H. Treesh is a UPI Senior Editor in New York City. He said that Treesh is a "defensive type"; however, he said he thought it would be very worthwhile to talk to him and that he would always listen to reason. We attempted both yesterday and today to get in touch with Treesh, however, his office advises that he is home [redacted] Word has been left for him to contact Leinbaugh in my office and we will make every effort to give him a proper perspective regarding the Uniform Crime Reporting program prior to the release of this article on May 6th.

Further along in this same article, Treesh refers to the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement which indicates there are many more crimes occurring than are reported. The Director noted "I doubt reliability of this."

The Director's observation questioning the reliability of this report is entirely correct.

REC 27 90-8-2-606

10 APR 30 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Daunt
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - T. E. Bishop

ST-110

(CONTINUED OVER)

HPL:jmb
(5)

54 MAY 13 1970

XEROX
MAY 1 1970

1 - ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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T. E. Bishop to Mr. DeLoach Memo
RE: UPI STORY RE CRIME PROBLEM

The survey on unreported crime was done by the National Opinion Research Council of Chicago for the Crime Commission. Even the Crime Commission in its publication, qualifies the results of the survey substantially. Unreported crime is not a new phenomenon. The original Uniform Crime Reports publication 40 years ago discussed the fact that certain crimes will not be reported to police agencies out of fear, ignorance, or even a do not care attitude, etc. However, the first official source must be crimes reported to police agencies. The amount of unreported crime from year to year is not significant in our crime trends. For instance, during the 1960's, murder has increased over 52%; armed robbery over 113% and bank robbery alone over 300%. These types of crimes don't go unreported.

RECOMMENDATION:

My office will continue to follow this matter with UPI Editor Treesh.

0-20 (Rev. 11-3-69)

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060A HFR
CITIES 4/22 NX
PICTURES
ADV FOR PMS WED MAY 6 (REPEAT MAY 6) OR THEREAFTER
HOPE FOR THE CITIES;
CRIME IN THE STREETSL

EDITORS'S NOTE; THIS THIRD ARTICLE IN A CONTINUING SERIES ON THE PROBLEMS OF AMERICA'S CITIES DEALS WITH ONE OF THE WORST PROBLEMS OF ALL--MUSHROOMING CRIME THAT HAS TURNED MANY CITY STREETS INTO JUNGLES. FOR HIS MATERIAL THE WRITER SPENT THREE MONTHS AND TRAVELED 5,000 MILES VISITING THE NATION'S MOST TROUBLED CITIES.

BY FREDERICK H. TREESH
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

SOME DOORS IN CITY APARTMENTS ARE DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LOCKED. ~~MEN~~ ARE RELUCTANT TO OPEN THEM, EVEN WHEN A LOOK THROUGH A PEEP HOLE SHOWS A POLICEMAN.

STOREKEEPERS PULL GARAGE-TYPE ACCORDIAN DOORS OR IRON GATES ACROSS THEIR SHOW WINDOWS WHEN THEY CLOSE FOR THE NIGHT. THEY KEEP GUNS UNDER THEIR COUNTERS.

INNER CITY CHURCHES ARE GIVING UP EVENING SERVICES BECAUSE THEIR MEMBERS WON'T VENTURE INTO THE STREETS ONCE THRIVING SHOPPING DISTRICTS ARE DESERTED AFTER DARK.

SALES OF BURGLAR ALARMS ARE SOARING. PET SHOPS THAT ONCE FEATURED POODLES NOW HAVE GERMAN SHEPHERDS IN THEIR WINDOWS.

THE CITIES OF THIS NATION ARE GRIPPED BY FEAR OF CRIME.

"CRIME IS NOW--AND HAS BEEN FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS--THE NO. 1 PROBLEM IN URBAN AREAS, PARTICULARLY THE CORE CITIES," SAYS ROMAN GRIBBS, MAYOR OF DETROIT, A CITY PARTICULARLY PLAGUED BY CRIME.

FBI STATISTICS, WHICH ARE MISLEADING BUT STILL CONSTITUTE THE MOST RELIABLE INDICATION OF WHAT IS HAPPENING, SHOW ALARMING INCREASE IN CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS AT ITS WORST IN THE CITIES.

ENCLOSURE
62-116395-606

ST-110 REC 27 10 APR 30 1970

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memo to Bishop from Black 4/23/70 HPL:jmb

I think we should try to straighten out U.P.I. This is just a repetition of what Ramsey Clark constantly mouths. tt

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

THE FBI'S PRELIMINARY REPORTS FOR 1969 SHOW AN 11 PER CENT INCREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR WHEN 4.4 MILLION SERIOUS CRIMES WERE REPORTED. THE CRIME RATE IN CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS WAS UP IN 1969, ALTHOUGH THE RATE OF INCREASE WAS THE LOWEST IN FOUR YEARS. STILL, STATISTICS FOR INDIVIDUAL CITIES BOGGLE THE MIND.

IN ONE MONTH THIS YEAR, IN A SINGLE ONE-MILE BY ONE-MILE POLICE PRECINCT IN NEW YORK, THERE WERE MORE THAN 1,000 MAJOR CRIMES REPORTED--HOMICIDES, RAPES, ASSAULTS, ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES, LARCENIES OVER $50 AND AUTO THEFTS.

THERE IS FAR MORE CRIME THAN IS EVER REPORTED, - STUDY OF 10,000 REPRESENTATIVE HOUSEHOLDS CONDUCTED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION) INDICATED BURGLARIES OCCUR ABOUT THREE TIMES MORE OFTEN THAN THEY ARE REPORTED TO POLICE. "AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS AND LARCENIES OVER $50 OCCUR TWICE AS OFTEN AS THEY ARE REPORTED. THERE ARE 50 PER CENT MORE ROBBERIES THAN ARE REPORTED," THE STUDY SAID.

IT CONCLUDED:

"THE EXISTENCE OF CRIME, THE TALK ABOUT CRIME, THE REPORTS OF CRIME AND THE FEAR OF CRIME HAVE ERODED THE BASIC QUALITY OF LIFE OF MANY AMERICANS."

UNLESS THE TREND TO MORE AND MORE CRIME CAN BE REVERSED, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE SUGGESTS THAT BLACK GHETTOS OF AMERICAN CITIES MAY BECOME PLACES OF TERROR "PERHAPS OUT OF POLICE CONTROL DURING THE NIGHT-TIME HOURS."

IT PICTURES TOMORROW'S MIDDLE AND UPPER-INCOME AREAS AS "FORTIFIED CELLS" PROTECTED BY GUARDS AND SECURITY DEVICES IT SPEAKS OF UNIVERSAL OWNERSHIP OF GUNS IN THE SUBURBS AND HIGH-SPEED "SANITIZED CORRIDORS" OVER WHICH PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES--ALL ARMORED--WOULD TRAVEL BETWEEN SAFE AREAS

DETROIT POLICE COMMISSIONER PATRICK V. MURPHY, FORMERLY A TOP ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL IN NEW YORK, SYRACUSE, N. Y., AND WASHINGTON, D. C., AGREES THAT "WE CAN MOVE FURTHER AND FURTHER IN THAT DIRECTION" IF THE NATON DOES NOT BEGIN TO DO MORE ABOUT THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF CRIME, AS WELL AS FIGHT ITS SYMPTOMS."

WHAT HAS CAUSED THE CRIME EPIDEMIC?

THE GROWTH IN THE U. S. POPULATION ALONE WOULD ACCOUNT FOR SOME ADDITIONAL CRIME EVEN IF THERE WERE NO INCREASE IN THE CRIME RATE. BUT THE CRIME RATE HAS TURNED UPWARD.

THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION SAID IN ITS 1967 REPORT THAT "CRIME IS EVIDENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH TWO POWERFUL SOCIAL TRENDS: THE INCREASING URBANIZATION OF AMERICA AND THE INCREASING NUMEROUSNESS, RESTLESSNESS AND RESTIVENESS OF AMERICAN YOUTH."

THE CRIME COMMISSION, STUDYING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965, SAID THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CRIMES COUNTED IN FBI STATISTICS WERE COMMITTED BY PERSONS UNDER 25. MORE 15-YEAR-OLDS WERE ARRESTED FOR THOSE CRIMES THAN ANY OTHER AGE GROUP: 16-YEAR-OLDS WERE A CLOSE SECOND.

"FOR AS LONG AS CRIME STATISTICS OF ANY KIND HAVE BEEN COMPILED, THEY HAVE SHOWN THAT MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 24 ARE THE MOST CRIME-PRONE GROUP IN THE POPULATION," THE COMMISSION SAID. "FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS, AS THE RESULT OF THE BABY BOOM THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, THE 15-24 AGE GROUP HAS BEEN THE FASTEST GROWING GROUP IN THE POPULATION."

THIS GROUP WILL CONTINUE TO GROW DISPROPORTIONATELY FOR AT LEAST 5 YEARS MORE, THE COMMISSION SAID. "AND SO IT IS PROBABLE THAT CRIME WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE DURING THIS PERIOD, UNLESS THERE ARE DRASTIC CHANGES IN GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM."

ABOUT CRIME IN THE CITIES, THE REPORT SAID:

"A MAN WHO LIVES IN THE COUNTRY OR IN A SMALL TOWN IS LIKELY TO BE CONSPICUOUS, UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY HIS COMMUNITY SO TO SPEAK, AND THEREFORE UNDER ITS CONTROL. A CITY MAN IS OFTEN ALMOST INVISIBLE, SOCIALLY ISOLATED FROM HIS NEIGHBORHOOD AND THEREFORE INCAPABLE OF BEING CONTROLLED BY IT. HE HAS MORE OPPOORTUNITIES FOR CRIME. AT THE SAME TIME IN A CITY, MUCH MORE THAN IN A SMALL COMMUNITY, HE RUBS CONSTANTLY, ABRASIVELY AND IMPERSONALLY AGAINST OTHER PEOPLE; HE IS LIKELY TO LIVE HIS LIFE UNNOTICED AND UNRESPECTED, HIS HOPES UNFULFILLED. HE CAN FALL EASILY INTO A FEELING THAT HE IS IN A JUNGLE WERE FORCE AND CUNNING ARE THE ONLY MEANS FOR SURVIVAL."

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 5, 1970

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: MRS. ISABELLE HALL
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
QUESTIONS FOR DIRECTOR

Attached is a letter together with a list of questions addressed to the Director from Isabelle Hall, UPI correspondent who covers the Department and the FBI. Letter delivered by her to Bishop's Office.

Mrs. Hall congratulates the Director on his 46th Anniversary, asks for answers to her questions for an Anniversary story and also asks the Director to pose for Anniversary photographs. (Mrs. Hall is on the Special Correspondents List).

While Mrs. Hall's questions are surely well intentioned, it is felt it would be inappropriate for Mr. Hoover to submit replies; for example, she asks if the current wave of campus disorders is directly attributable to the President's orders for the attack into Cambodia. She asks for intelligence estimates regarding outside agitation in the current war demonstrations and whether the New York and Chicago bombings are amateurish or professional. She also asks "the state of the Director's concern" at this turbulent point and ends by asking if the Director has a retirement date in mind.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that we do not attempt to answer Mrs. Hall's questions and that the attached letter to Mrs. Hall be returned to my office for delivery to her.

Enclosures (1) Letter delivered to Mrs. Hall 4:50 pm 5/6/70 HPL

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jones - Enclosure
1 - T. E. Bishop - Enclosure

HPL:jmb
(6)

66 MAY 18 1970

94-8-752-607

MAY 7 1970

May 6, 1970

REC 14 609

Mrs. Isabelle Hall
United Press International
Washington Bureau
315 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I have received your letter of May 5th extending congratulations on my forthcoming anniversary as Director of the FBI together with your attached list of questions. While I would very much like to be of assistance, the very heavy responsibilities facing me at this time preclude my preparing the requested answers or sitting for photographs.

I do wish to point out that I have no intention whatsoever of retiring and again I want to thank you for your thoughtful expression of congratulations.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Letter hand delivered to Mrs. Hall 4:00 pm 5/6/70 JMB

1 - Mr. DeLoach (detached)
1 - Miss Gandy (detached)
1 - Miss Holmes (detached)
1 - Mr. Jones (detached)
1 - T. E. Bishop (detached)

NOTE: See T. E. Bishop to Mr. DeLoach memo, 5/5/70, Re: Mrs. Isabelle Hall, United Press International, Questions for Director.

HPL:jmb/hak (7)

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51 MAY 20 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

May 5, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

May I once again offer my congratulations on your 46th anniversary with the Bureau and your life of public service to the United States.

I enclose a few questions of topical interest in hopes you will provide me with some answers for an anniversary story.

While I am writing, may I inquire in behalf of UPI Photos if you would grant them a few minutes this week for a few anniversary photographs.

Cordially,

Isabelle Hall

Isabelle Hall

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ENCLOSURE

REC 14 94-8-95-608

MAY 7 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

ack postcard to Hallbeck Memo 5/5/70 HPL:jmb

Memo to Tolson Hall 5/6/70 HPL:jmb

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

May 5, 1970

QUESTIONS FOR MR. HOOVER

1. Do you attribute the new wave of campus violence, demonstrations, antiwar protests solely to President Nixon's announcement of the decision to wipe out the North Vietnam sanctuaries in Cambodia?

2. Two weeks ago, for example, would you have said there appeared to be a lessening of these protests?

3. Have you any answers asto how to quell the violence without totally stifling dissent or do you fear that escalation of such demonstrations will inevitably lead to repressive measures on American campuses?

4. Do you have any intelligence as to outside agitation of the antiwar demonstrations since the Cambodia statement?

5. What is your intelligence as to the organization and agitation of recent bombings of buildings in New York City and the bomb factories found there and in Chicago? Are these amateurish efforts or do they reflect some professionalism?

6. Would you recommend legislation or some other type of measure to make it more difficult for civilians to get explosive materials such as the large amount of dynamite stolen in Maryland May 4?

7. Does the FBI know the whereabouts of H. Rap Brown and anticipate a quick arrest?

8. How do you rate the statements of various Black Panther leaders that there is a concerted effort by federal officials to wipe out the party?

9. What is the state of your concern generally at this turbulent point in time with events in this country?

10. And because I must always ask, do you have any retirement date in mind as you pass this anniversary?

94-8-95-608
ENCLOSURE

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5/13/70

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) STORY, 5/13/70 ALLEGEDLY QUOTING SAC RICHARD HELD MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

In a story carried on UPI on 5/13/70, datelined Minneapolis, it is stated that Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard, Chief of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, announced that a preliminary investigation will be conducted into a raid on the home of a University of Minnesota professor by local police during a party to raise funds to protest anti-ballistic missiles. The story then contains the following sentences: "But Richard Held, Special Agent in Charge of the Minneapolis Office of the FBI, said late Tuesday he had not received orders to investigate. He said such orders sometimes take as long as a week to reach his office."

Bishop telephonically contacted Held concerning this story on the morning of 5/13/70. Held stated that he had received a number of inquiries from press representatives on the afternoon of 5/12/70 asking him if the FBI was conducting an investigation as allegedly announced by Assistant AG Leonard. Held advised Bishop that his office had received no instructions to conduct such investigation from the Bureau and, accordingly, he telephonically contacted the Bureau concerning the matter and was advised that no request for investigation had been received by the Bureau from Leonard. Accordingly, Held said he answered the press inquiries by stating solely that he had not received instructions to conduct investigation. Held stated to Bishop that he did not, under any circumstances, make any statement with regard to how long it generally takes for instructions to reach his office. Held advised that he is at a loss to understand why such a quote should be attributed to him, but he wants the Bureau to completely understand that he did not make it.

REC 102 94-8-95-609

MAY 18 1970

Bishop advised Held that he should have nothing further to say concerning this case until and unless he was ordered to conduct an investigation into it by the Bureau. At that time, he was advised, he should merely indicate that an investigation is being conducted at the specific instructions of the Assistant AG in Charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.* Held stated that he completely understood and would comply.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

MAY 20 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Jones

MAY 25 1970 F380

TEB:jo (7)

* AT 1:18 PM TODAY (5-13-70) DEPARTMENT REQUESTED US TO INVESTIGATE.

CRIME RESEARCH

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: June 17, 1970

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LOUIS CASSELS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

You will recall that captioned individual contacted you relative to a story he is writing regarding student unrest on the campus. He was highly complimentary of Mr. Hoover's articles on the Students for a Democratic Society and plans to use data from the article entitled "A Study in Marxist Revolutionary Violence: Students for a Democratic Society, 1962 - 1969," published in the December, 1969, issue of the "Fordham Law Review."

In this connection, Cassels indicated he would like to have an up-to-date quote from Mr. Hoover. He said he very much liked the ending of the Fordham Law Review article and suggested that a few changes be made in the text to up-date it.

Attached please find a statement along the lines desired by Cassels. It is almost verbatim from the "Fordham Law Review" article. Changes have been made primarily to make it current and a few transitional sentences to provide continuity.

Cassels has been cooperative with the Bureau in the past. He would like the Director's statement as soon as possible because he has an extremely short deadline. It should be sent to him at Room 315 National Press Building. In his absence, it should be sent to Grant Dillman, Washington Bureau Chief of United Press International.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-109 REC-30 94-8-25-610

That upon approval attached statement be returned to the Crime Records Division for transmittal to Cassels.

10 JUN 19 1970

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - enclosure
1- Mr. Bishop - enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - enclosure

FCS:mjj (7)

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR CRIME RESEARCH
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE

59 JUN 30 1970

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

June 17, 1970

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

1) On our college and university campuses today are a variety of Old Left and New Left type groups which are eager to foment student unrest and disruption. These groups, despite their public claims, are not interested in legitimate reform either for the campus or the Nation. Rather, they have as an aim agitation, disruption and trouble.

2) We must remember, however, that these extremists represent a minority of our college students. The 1960's have been an age of protest, of skepticism, of asking vital questions about our society. Our colleges have produced an inquiring generation, young people who are sincerely and deeply concerned about problems which arise from a complex, industrialized, urban society. We want this questioning process to continue. We should be thankful for the sophisticated, intelligent, poised generation of young people now coming of age.

3) Adults have a special obligation to establish and maintain a dialogue with the rising generation. All too frequently we in the FBI find a complete lack of communication between parents and young people about the really serious issues of life. Yes, there is talk about a new car or a vacation trip, but amazingly little about some of the basic problems which concern young people today (the war in Vietnam, the draft, race relations, poverty). Often a parent and a child violently disagree--and each goes his own way, preventing the mutual interchange of opinions. The generation gap is, to a large extent, a communication gap.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Miss Gandy
NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 6-17-70, captioned, "Louis Cassels, United Press International."

FCS:paa (7)
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

94-8-95-610

4) In discussing these extremist groups, we must be careful of our facts and not indiscriminately label those whom we do not personally like or whose opinions are unpopular as extremists. We must remember that many moderate students are also protesting about key issues of the day. We should not label these legitimate protests as "extremism" and therefore dismiss them from consideration. The genuine, hard core radical on campus must be distinguished from the legitimate protester.

5) We must remember that the way to combat extremism is not by counterextremism. In other words, one of the dangers of extremism on campuses is that it will engender antidemocratic vigilante and illegal actions against this minority. These extremists can and must be handled under due process of law. There is no room either on or off campus for an antidemocratic backlash.

6) Society must take seriously its own weaknesses and work to remedy them, promptly, effectively and fairly. Young people very rightfully hate hypocrisy and sham. The best way to counteract extremism of any kind is through a healthy society with self-creative energies working for constant improvement.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "Much has been given us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither."

America must face up to the challenge of extremism--lest, step by step, the foundations of law are eroded to the detriment of all of us. No cement more durable to hold together a free society has ever been found than the law and all the majesty it represents.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 3, 1970

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT AND WASHINGTON MANAGER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The above-captioned press official who has been for many years a very strong supporter of the Director and the FBI, contacted me and asked me to convey to the Director the following.

He referred to the invitation that was extended through the Director a year ago for me to speak before the Annual Meeting of UPI held in Bermuda. On that occasion shortly after the takeoff the Eastern Airlines plane on which I was flying could not retract its landing gear and we had to turn around and come in on an emergency landing. Eastern had no follow-up plane and could not repair the one I was on in sufficient time and, therefore, I was never able to get to Bermuda and give the scheduled talk.

Mr. Frandsen is now asking if the Director will approve my speaking before the Annual Meeting of UPI which this year will be held nearby at Williamsburg, Virginia, on 10/12/70. While I do not care to be accepting speaking engagements as the Bureau knows, I think it would be in the best interest of the Bureau to accept this one. I say this because of what happened last year which prevented my giving the scheduled talk and also because of the good will and consistent strong support that Mr. Frandsen has given the Director and the Bureau over the years. As the meeting is being held nearby in Williamsburg, I probably would not need to be away for more than three-fourths of the day.

EX-100 REC-54 611

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be authorized to recontact Mr. Julius Frandsen of UPI and tell him that his invitation was conveyed to Mr. Hoover who approved my accepting it.

WCS:chs (4)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

AUG 5 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

Frandsen advised 8/4/70 - WCS

1 AUG 14 1970

NOTED

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JULIUS FRANDSEN
VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON MANAGER
315 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Moor
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 6, 1970

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My associates in UPI and I are most grateful to you for your cooperation in making Assistant to the Director Sullivan available to address the UPI Editors and Publishers Conference in Williamsburg in October.

As you will recall, you had arranged for Mr. Sullivan to speak to the 1969 meeting, and then he was thwarted by a balky airliner. We were happy to renew the invitation this year and thank you for your help.

With my continued best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Julius Frandsen
Vice President and
Washington Manager

EX-110

REC 25 24-8-95-612

AUG 11 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.
AUG 7 1970

AUG 17 1970

REC-19

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

September 18, 1970

PERSONAL

OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

There is attached an advance copy of an "Open Letter to College Students" which I prepared for United Press International and which has been scheduled for release by them on Monday, September 21, 1970.

I think it is quite important that college students have a better understanding of the tactics employed by the various extremist groups on our university campuses. I am not optimistic enough to believe my statements will influence any of the radicals, but I am hopeful that they will have some effect on the moderate student majority and perhaps, more important, on their parents.

I am also sending a copy of this enclosure to Mr. H. R. Haldeman at the White House.

Enclosure

NOTE: In Bishop to Sullivan memo dated 9/16/70 captioned "Article on Advice by Director to Students" the Director instructed that a copy of the article be sent to the Attorney General and the White House.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

HPL:asg
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MAILED 3
SEP 18 1970
COMM-FBI

5 OCT 5 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/16/70

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ARTICLE ON ADVICE BY DIRECTOR TO STUDENTS

By memorandum of 8/5/70 an article was submitted and approved for the Director's by-line containing advice by Mr. Hoover as to how students should face up to the problems of unrest on our Nation's college campuses.

This article was originally prepared in the form of a letter on the theme that if the Director had a grandson this is the advice he would give him. It was suggested that contact be made with the "New York Sunday News" as a possible outlet.

We talked with Worth Gatewood, Editor of the "Sunday News"; however, he advises that they could not incorporate it into their "Sunday News" magazine within the next couple of weeks when the article would have its greatest impact.

We, therefore, have modified the original format of the article to delete the "If I Had a Grandson" theme and broadened the opening, addressing the Director's article on campus unrest to all college students, thus giving it a wider appeal. (Changes consist of deletion of first 2 paragraphs and new title of "Open Letter to College Students").

Contact was then made with Lou Cassels of United Press International (UPI) and he advised that he was very impressed with the Director's statement on campus unrest and said with very slight condensation UPI would carry this article nationwide this coming Monday. This article on campus unrest will now go to literally hundreds of papers throughout the country, giving the Director's remarks the widest possible dissemination.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

(CONTINUED-OVER)

HPL:asg
(5)

REC-19 62-613

9 SEP 22

Bishop to Sullivan memorandum
Re: Article on Advice by
Director to Students

Additionally, following the issuance of the Director's article on the morning of September 21st, UPI will run a follow-up news story by Cassels on Monday PM analyzing the importance of Mr. Hoover's views.

Through the UPI the Director's statement will be read by millions of readers, and it is felt that the impact will be even greater than the successful "Open Letter to the Youth of America" which was carried by the Associated Press at the first of the year.

RECOMMENDATION

For the Director's information.

OK. Send memo & copy to A.G. Also to Addington for President's information.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 21, 1970

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

from

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

As a 1970 college student, you belong to the best educated, most sophisticated, most poised generation in our history.

The vast majority of you, I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country.

You do have ideas of your own - and that's good. You see things wrong in our society which we adults perhaps have minimized or overlooked. You are outspoken and frank and hate hypocrisy. That is good too.

There's nothing wrong with student dissent or student demands for changes in society or the display of student unhappiness over aspects of our national policy. Student opinion is a legitimate aspect of public opinion in our society.

(This open letter to college students from Director Hoover pinpoints eight ploys used by radical extremists in their efforts to steer justifiable campus protest into violent and destructive channels. It was furnished to United Press International on 9-21-70 and is reprinted with permission.)

But there is real ground for concern about the extremism which led to violence, lawlessness, and disrespect for the rights of others on many college campuses during the past year.

The extremists are a small minority of students and faculty members who have lost faith in America. They ridicule the flag, poke fun at American institutions, seek to destroy our society. They are not interested in genuine reform. They take advantage of the tensions, strife, and often legitimate frustrations of students to promote campus chaos. They have no rational, intelligent plan of the future either for the university or the Nation.

The extremists are of wide variety: adherents of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) including the Weatherman; members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Trotskyist youth group; the Communist Party's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Or they may be associated with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), a Trotskyist-dominated antiwar group.

Many are not associated with any national group. The key point is not so much the identification of extremists but learning to recognize and understand the mentality of extremism which believes in violence and destruction.

Based on our experience in the FBI, here are some of the ways in which extremists will try to lure you into their activities:

1. They'll encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation. This will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. The older generation has made mistakes but your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, built, sacrificed, and suffered to make America what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.

2. They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the Establishment." The attack against the college administration often is bitter, arrogant, and unreasoning. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the colleges by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards.

3. They'll ask you to abandon your basic common sense. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements

are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't blindly follow courses of action suggested by extremists. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Rational discussion and rational analysis are needed more than ever before.

4. They'll try to envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one of the most insidious of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good, positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancor. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

5. They'll encourage you to disrespect the law and hate the law enforcement officer. Most college students have good friends who are police officers. You know that when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer protects your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and he needs your support.

6. They'll tell you that any action is honorable and right if it's "sincere" or "idealistic" in motivation. Here is one of the most seductive of New Left appeals - that if an arsonist's or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for "humanity" or a "higher cause," then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable. Remember that acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility. His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law doesn't mean you can violate it with impunity.

7. They'll ask you to believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history you have read. They tell the story of the creative self-renewal of this Nation through change. Public opinion time after time has brought new policies, goals, and methods. The individual is not helpless or caught in "bureaucracy" as these extremists claim.

8. They'll encourage you to hurl bricks and stones instead of logical argument at those who disagree with your views. I remember an old saying: "He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas." Violence is as ancient as the cave man; as up-to-date as the Weatherman. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence - these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society.

Personally, I don't think the outlook for campus unrest this year is as bleak as some prophets of pessimism proclaim. The situation at some colleges is serious, but certainly not hopeless.

Along with millions of other adults, I'm betting on the vast majority of students who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm about certain basic principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others, and a willingness to learn. I am confident our faith has not been misplaced.

September 23, 1970

Honorable Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of "An Open Letter To College Students," which was released by United Press International this past Monday.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar

Enclosure

JVA:rog
(5)

ST-121

REC- 61 614

MAILED 5
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COMM-FBI

19 SEP 24 1970

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 24, 1970

Honorable Erwin Nathaniel Griswold
The Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Griswold:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of "An Open Letter To College Students," which was released by United Press International this past Monday.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:08 PM
DATE 9-24-70
BY ut

Enclosure
Also sent 1 copy "J. Edgar Hoover testifies..."

JVA:rog/pjs
(5)

REC- 61

94-54[illegible]-615

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 18, 1970

BY LIAISON

Honorable H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

There is attached an advance copy of an "Open Letter to College Students" which I prepared for United Press International and which has been scheduled for release by them on Monday, September 21, 1970.

I think it is quite important that college students have a better understanding of the tactics employed by the various extremist groups on our university campuses. I am not optimistic enough to believe my statements will influence any of the radicals, but I am hopeful that they will have some effect on the moderate student majority and perhaps, more important, on their parents.

Sincerely yours,

REC-68 616

19 SEP 24 1970

Enclosure

SI-112

NOTE: In Bishop to Sullivan memo dated 9/16/70 captioned "Article on Advice by Director to Students" the Director instructed that a copy of the article be sent to the Attorney General and the White House.

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1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

HPL:asg
(6)

54 OCT 1 1970

ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

September 23, 1970

Honorable Johnnie M. Walters
Assistant Attorney General
Tax Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Walters:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of "An Open Letter To College Students," which was released by United Press International this past Monday.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar

Enclosure

REC-88 617

19 SEP 24 1970

JVA:rog
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 23, 1970

Honorable Raymond F. Farrell
Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ray:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of "An Open Letter To College Students," which was released by United Press International this past Monday.

Sincerely,

Edgar

Enclosure

JVA:rog
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SEP 112

REC 66 94 8 15-618

19 SEP 24 1970

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SEP 23 1970
COMM-FBI

54 OCT 1 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 25, 1970

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for having inserted in the Congressional Record for September 23rd my "Open Letter to College Students." This was prepared in the hope that it would give college students a better understanding of the tactics utilized by various extremist groups on our university campuses.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-116395-619

ENCLOSURE 1 - Detroit

REC-12 62-116395-111 SEP 29 1970

NOTE: Congressman Ford (R- Mich.) is on the Special Correspondents List.

FMG:llk (5)

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SEP 28 1970
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

91-8-75-619

WHOM DID YOU VOTE FOR IN 1968?—Continued

Field	Humphrey	Nixon	Wallace	Another candidate	Did not vote
Fine Arts (3,473)	55.3	26.7	.9	2.3	10.2
Architecture (514)	50.2	24.5	1.2	2.3	15.0
Biology (4,567)	50.0	32.9	.8	1.5	10.1
Medicine (2,384)	45.5	41.3	.5	.5	8.5
Mathematics (2,919)	49.5	26.1	1.1	3.9	13.9
Chemistry (1,891)	50.9	31.0	1.0	1.4	10.6
Geology (810)	41.6	37.5	.9	1.2	14.0
Physics (1,713)	55.5	21.2	.5	2.6	13.6
Law (611)	63.8	25.2	.7	1.0	6.7
Education (3,161)	53.7	33.1	.6	1.1	6.5
Business (2,343)	38.2	46.2	1.2	.8	8.1
Engineering (4,383)	32.9	47.2	1.4	1.1	10.7
Physical education (1,208)	31.3	54.4	1.4	.2	6.6
Home economics (580)	30.7	51.6	.9	.7	8.3
Library science (245)	59.6	25.7	.8	1.6	9.0
Nursing (835)	43.4	44.6	.4	.4	6.5
Agriculture (1,402)	30.0	58.3	1.7	.1	5.0
All respondents (60,447)	50.1	29.8	.8	2.2	10.5

BROWN-OUT HITS EAST

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 2 minutes and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, once again the Eastern United States has been hit by a brown-out. In some portions of the East yesterday there were even electric power blackouts: these were imposed on communities in at least six States and the District of Columbia. Another power shortage is expected today, as the current heat wave continues and demands for electric power remain high.

This is not the first instance of power shortages. Nor will it be the last. This country, which can spend billions to send men to the moon, and which, if the administration succeeds in its plans, will spend hundreds of millions of dollars to develop a plane, the SST, whose purpose is to transport a relatively few people across the Atlantic in a couple of hours, failed yesterday to provide enough power for a family on Staten Island to operate its toaster.

Nor is the shortage of electric power the only peril. We face a tremendous fuel oil shortage this winter, as well. Yesterday, Dr. Wilson M. Laird, Director of the Office of Oil and Gas in the Department of the Interior, testified before a Senate subcommittee that a fuel oil shortage could be avoided this winter only "if everything falls into place, if everything works out all right." He added that it would be "touch-and-go to see whether we can get by this winter," which is expected to be colder than normal for the Eastern and Southern States.

Joseph C. Swidler, chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, has warned that rationing of fuel oil may be necessary in New York State because the shortage has become so severe.

As a start—an urgently essential start—I am today introducing a bill to create a National Commission on Fuels and Energy. I am pleased to join with the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Mr. STAGGERS) and a bipartisan group of our colleagues in supporting this legislation. The commission which it creates would recommend policies and programs for meeting our power needs, and for doing so without further endangerment of the environment.

In addition, I have sponsored House Resolution 932, introduced last April 20, which calls upon the President to implement the recommendations set forth in the majority report of the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control. More than 60 Members have cosponsored this resolution. Implementation of this report would significantly lower fuel oil costs, and increase the supply of oil. Last year alone, oil import controls cost the average family of four an extra $96 for gasoline and heating oil.

In addition, I, along with 53 of my colleagues, have jointly written to the Administrator of the Oil Import Administration, Department of the Interior, urging a much higher allocation of fuel oil imports for the east coast than the President has provided.

For years I have urged the Federal Power Commission to allocate sufficient natural gas to help reduce air pollution caused by the generation of electric power in New York City.

It is essential that there be sufficient fuels available to meet the tremendous demands for energy which exist now, and which are going to increase massively in the next few years.

A National Commission on Fuels and Energy is an important step in the direction of forming a national policy to meet the fuel and energy needs of the Nation. This national energy policy is imperative, as well as is immediate amelioration of the fuel oil shortage which will be upon us with a vengeance this winter, as is the electricity shortage now.

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FBI

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has written an open letter to college students which I believe ranks as an historic document. It is outstanding not only for its perceptiveness of basic American character but also for its commonsense appeal to the good sense of the overwhelming number of fine young people in our colleges and universities.

Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover has made a national statement which very much needed saying. It is especially appropriate, coming as it does at the start of a new college year. I believe it is instructive not only for our college students but for every man, woman, and young person in America. I commend a reading of it to my colleagues and, with unanimous consent, insert it at this point in the RECORD.

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

(By John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice)

(This open letter to college students from Director Hoover pinpoints eight ploys used by radical extremists in their efforts to steer justifiable campus protests into violent and destructive channels. It was furnished to United Press International on 9–21–70 and is reprinted with permission.)

As a 1970 college student, you belong to the best educated, most sophisticated, most poised generation in our history.

The vast majority of you, I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country.

You do have ideas of your own—and that's good. You see things wrong in our society which we adults perhaps have minimized or overlooked. You are outspoken and frank and hate hypocrisy. That is good too.

There's nothing wrong with student dissent or student demands for changes in society or the display of student unhappiness over aspects of our national policy. Student opinion is a legitimate aspect of public opinion in our society.

But there is real ground for concern about the extremism which led to violence, lawlessness, and disrespect for the rights of others on many college campuses during the past year.

The extremists are a small minority of students and faculty members who have lost faith in America. They ridicule the flag, poke fun at American institutions, seek to destroy our society. They are not interested in genuine reform. They take advantage of the tensions, strife, and often legitimate frustrations of students to promote campus chaos. They have no rational, intelligent plan of the future either for the university or the Nation.

The extremists are of wide variety: adherents of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) including the Weathermen; members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Trotskyist youth group; the Communist Party's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Or they may be associated with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), a Trotskyist-dominated antiwar group.

Many are not associated with any national group. The key point is not so much the identification of extremists but learning to recognize and understand the mentality of extremism which believes in violence and destruction.

Based on our experience in the FBI, here are some of the ways in which extremists will try to lure you into their activities:

1. They'll encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation. This will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. The older generation has made mistakes but your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, built, sacrificed, and suffered to make America what it is today. It is their country too. You

may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.

2. They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the Establishment." The attack against the college administration often is bitter, arrogant, and unreasoning. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the colleges by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards.

3. They'll ask you to abandon your basic common sense. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't blindly follow courses of action suggested by extremists. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Rational discussion and rational analysis are needed more than ever before.

4. They'll try to envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one of the most insidious of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good, positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancor. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

5. They'll encourage you to disrespect the law and hate the law enforcement officer. Most college students have good friends who are police officers. You know that when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer protects your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and he needs your support.

6. They'll tell you that any action is honorable and right if it's "sincere" or "idealistic" in motivation. Here is one of the most seductive of New Left appeals—that if an arsonist's or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for "humanity" or a "higher cause," then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable. Remember that acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility. His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law doesn't mean you can violate it with impunity.

7. They'll ask you to believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history you have read. They tell the story of the creative self-renewal of this Nation through change. Public opinion time after time has brought new policies, goals, and methods. The individual is not helpless or caught in "bureaucracy" as these extremists claim.

8. They'll encourage you to hurl bricks and stones instead of logical argument at those who disagree with your views. I remember an old saying: "He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas." Violence is as ancient as the cave man; as up-to-date as the Weatherman. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence—these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society.

Personally, I don't think the outlook for campus unrest this year is as bleak as some prophets of pessimism proclaim. The situation at some colleges is serious, but certainly not hopeless.

Along with millions of other adults, I'm betting on the vast majority of students who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm about certain basic principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others, and a willingness to learn. I am confident our faith has not been misplaced.

JAMES M. O'NEILL, OUTSTANDING CITIZEN OF CONNECTICUT

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, James M. O'Neill of Lakeville, Conn., died in Watertown, Mass., on September 20 at the age of 88. Mr. O'Neill was one of the outstanding citizens of the State of Connecticut and one of the most scintillating figures in American intellectual life in the last half century.

He was a stanch friend of mine and a fellow alumnus of Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School, as well as an active member of the Democratic Party. He supported me when I represented the district in which he resided.

He taught at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, Dartmouth College, and Brooklyn College, as well as at the Hotchkiss School. He wrote or participated in 16 books and was a stanch and eloquent defender of the Roman Catholic Church in America at the time attacks upon this organization were made by Paul Blanchard.

A member of the class of 1908 at Dartmouth, he served as its president from the time of its beginning until the time of its commencement. In the polemics in which he engaged he was always fair and accurate and he was respected by his most active adversaries. His range of interests was very wide and he was among other things a devoted gardner and horticulturist.

His passing is a loss which I feel personally, but it is even more of a loss to the great institutions, educational, religious, and political, to which he gave his allegiance and his strong and loyal support.

An obituary notice from the Waterbury Republican of September 21 is included herewith:

PROFESSOR, WRITER O'NEILL DIES

LAKEVILLE.—James M. O'Neill, 88, of Millerton Road, retired university professor, died Sunday at the Emerson Convalescent Home in Watertown, Mass. after a long illness.

He was born in Victor, N.Y. on Dec. 18, 1881 and had been a resident of Lakeville for more than 25 years. He graduated from the Canandaigua Academy in New York in 1900 and from Dartmouth College in 1907 where he was president of his class and continued to be president until his death.

He studied law at the Harvard Law School and the University Law School for three years and then went into the field of teaching. He was a professor at the University of Wisconsin for 14 years and from 1934 to 1952 he was professor of Speech at the University of Michigan. He also taught four years at Dartmouth and two years at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville. He was chairman of the Department of Speech at Brooklyn College and while at the University of Wisconsin he established the first department of speech of its kind. He wrote and participated in 16 books including "Catholicism and American Freedom" and "Religion and Education under the Constitution".

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Romagnoli of Watertown, Mass. and Rome, Italy; three sons, Richard W. and Hugh B. of New York City and Paul of Weston, Mass. and 14 grandchildren.

The funeral will be held Wednesday at 9 a.m. in St. Mary's Church, Lakeville. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery. Contributions may be sent to the Scoville Memorial Library in Salisbury. There are no calling hours. Arrangements are being made by the Newkirk Funeral Home.

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. MONAGAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

NIXON CUTS INTEREST RATES

(Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's newspapers carried front page headlines announcing the lowering of the prime interest rate by many of the Nation's leading banks.

Dropping their rates to 7½ percent from 8 percent were the Bank of America, the Nation's largest bank; the Chase Manhattan Bank, the third largest; Morgan Guaranty Trust, the fifth largest; Chemical Bank New York Trust Co., the First National Bank of Dallas, the First National Bank of Kansas City, North Carolina National Bank, the First National Bank of Denver, and the National Bank of Detroit, as well as many others across the country.

Last week the First Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Co. was the first major institution to take this significant step. A number of remarks were made at that time, scoffing at their action as "premature." But now, only 7 days later, we see solid evidence that the prime rate will be lowered by the Nation's banking institutions and that the 7½ percent rate will soon generally prevail.

As Nat S. Rogers, president of the American Bankers Association, was quoted yesterday as saying:

> The move toward a lower prime rate should be recognized as further evidence that inflationary pressures are lessening and that the economy is returning to a more stable condition in the money and capital markets.

Just as rising interest rates result from, rather than cause, inflation, so do declining interest rates give the welcome signal that inflation is being curbed. The vicious inflationary spiral upward that was bequeathed to the nation by the departing Democratic administration has been brought under control by the Nixon administration.

What will this cut in the prime interest rate mean? Well, in terms that every family can understand, it will mean that it will again become possible for families of average means to finance the purchase of homes, a step many people have postponed because interest rates were too high.

may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.

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Personally, I don't think the outlook for campus unrest this year is as bleak as some prophets of pessimism proclaim. The situation at some colleges is serious, but certainly not hopeless.

Along with millions of other adults, I'm betting on the vast majority of students who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm about certain basic principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others, and a willingness to learn. I am confident our faith has not been misplaced.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. BRENNAN, C.D.
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CASPER
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. TAVEL
MR. WALTERS
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

September 23, 1970
3:35 PM

United Press Information

While talking to Mr. Richard Moore in the Attorney General's office on another matter, he stated that in connection with the distribution and exploitation of the Director's letter to students, he understands that Congressman Ford asked the Director for a summary of the statement made yesterday at the White House in connection with violence, the Weathermen, et cetera.

He asked if a copy of the information furnished to Congressman Ford could be sent to him, Richard Moore, as it would be helpful in the Attorney General's office in working on this, and also a copy to Mr. Lyn Nofziger (herwas not sure of the correct spelling of the last name), at the White House, who is working on this project.

REC-46 94-[redacted]-620

ST-111 18 SEP 30 1970

1 - Miss Holmes and Tele Room

edm

OK. copy delivered to Bishop's office and to Nofziger by Mr. Moore By hand 9/24/70 JEH

ENT. SEC.

F 303

OCT 6 1970

b6

REC-46

94-1-7[illegible]-621

September 29, 1970

[redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

I have received your note of September 20th. You were indeed thoughtful to write and comment as you did and your expression of support means a great deal to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24
SEP 29 1970
COMM-FBI

NOTE: On basis of available information correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MSR:eib (3)

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66 OCT 9 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-6 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9-20-70

MR. TOLSON
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. BRENNAN, C.D.
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CASPER
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. TAVEL
MR. WALTERS
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Congratulations on your wonderful article-UPI-I am so proud of your Theme-& ~~think it~~ will "clear the atmosphere"--

Yours for "law & order"--
and understanding, etc

[redacted]

b6

EXP. PROC.

SEP 24 1970

COPY:wmc

[redacted]

REC-46 94-[redacted]-621

1 OCT 1 1970

9-20-70

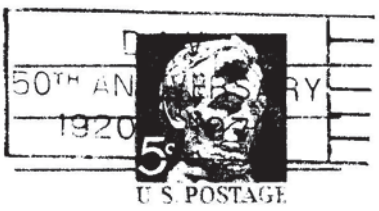
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Congratulations on your wonderful article - UPI -

I am so proud of your Theme - & think it will "clear the atmosphere" — Yours for "law & order" — and understanding, Etc.

[redacted]

b6



22 DIRECTOR

22 SEP 24 70

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
FBI
Washington,
D.C.

September 30, 1970

Honorable Joseph J. Eigenmann

[redacted]

b6

Dear Joe:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copies of "An Open Letter To College Students," which was released by United Press International September 21, 1970.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 24
SEP 30 1970
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Honorable Joseph J. Eigenmann is on the SCL, and the Director signs letters to him "JEH."

EX-117

REC-40 94-1-2-6722

19 OCT 1 1970

JHC:mjl (5)

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8 OCT 8 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8/5/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ARTICLE ON ADVICE BY DIRECTOR TO STUDENTS

You will recall that the Director approved the preparation of an article on the general theme of "If I Had a Grandson....." related to what advice he would give a young man entering college today with special reference to student unrest on campuses. Millions of parents who have sons and daughters going to college this fall are concerned with student turbulence. They would welcome the Director's ideas. The article would be timed for publication in September at the beginning of the fall term.

Attached please find an article along the lines outlined above. It has been written in the form of a letter.

It is felt that the New York Sunday News would be an excellent outlet for this article. We have had cordial relations for a long time with this paper which, over the years, has published numerous favorable articles, editorials and interviews with Mr. Hoover. The length of the Director's article on student unrest has been tailored to previous articles published by the New York Daily News (Sunday edition). We have dealt with Mr. Worth Gatewood, Sunday Editor of the Daily News.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval of article, Mr. Worth Gatewood of the New York Sunday News be contacted as to whether his paper would like to publish the Director's article as a Sunday feature. It should be run sometime in September.

REC-24 62-

OCT 2 1970

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

FCS:cl
(7)

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME

August 5 1970

IF I HAD A GRANDSON.....

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

(If Mr. Hoover had a grandson and this grandson were entering college this fall, here is the advice the FBI Director would give him.)

Dear Grandson:

I was delighted to receive your letter asking me for some advice about student unrest on campus. I was glad to know that you have enjoyed your first days at school and have an excellent room in the dormitory. Going to college is a great transitional step in your life. Make it both enjoyable and intellectually productive.

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL 8-11-70

Initially, I was a little surprised that you asked me, a member of an older generation, for advice. But then I realized that you and I over the years have developed a deep comradeship based on mutual love and respect. This is the only

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop memo, same date, captioned "Article on Advice by Director to Students."

FCS:pjs (9)

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ENCLOSURE

14-1-15-622

genuine basis for dialogue and communication. What I have to say, therefore, is not in the form of lecturing, pulling of rank or the "I know it all" attitude. You may agree or disagree, but remember my suggestions are offered with genuine concern, love, and appreciation for you and other young people. I want you to understand them in this way.

In my opinion, if we are to understand the student unrest which has rocked our campuses in recent years, we need to remember what has happened in our country during the last 10 or 20 years: the growth of a mass urban, technological society; the rise of material affluence; more leisure time; greater opportunities for education. Suddenly, millions of young people your age - not just a few thousand as in my day - had the opportunity to go to college.

The result: undoubtedly the best educated, sophisticated, poised generation in our history. The Nation should be proud. The vast majority of your generation are dedicated, sincere young people who love America and want to make this a better country.

These young people have ideas of their own - and that's good. They often see things wrong in our society which perhaps we as adults have minimized or overlooked. They are outspoken and frank and hate hypocrisy - that is good too. A high percentage, I am

convinced, are sincere and idealistic in wanting to rectify the weaknesses in our society such as poverty, discrimination, pollution, poor health, and bad housing.

Responsible adults applaud these young people. Certainly, there are generational tensions and disputes, often severe, as to the desirability, tactics, and speed of change. All through history there have been strife and misunderstanding between fathers and sons working in the best interests of a common cause.

But student unrest does not mean the interplay of the various (and often conflicting) ideas, opinions, views, and interpretations found on a college campus. There's nothing wrong with student dissent or student demands for changes in society or the display of student unhappiness over aspects of our national policy (though some of these student opinions and demands may seem unreasonable, impractical, or entirely wrong). Student opinion is a legitimate aspect of public opinion in our society.

The real concern to parents, university authorities and citizens in recent student upheavals on campus is the extremism emanating from a minority of students and faculty members (often supported temporarily on certain issues by moderate students) which led to violence, lawlessness, and disrespect for the rights of others.

These extremists have lost faith in the vision of America as the "land of the free and the home of the brave." They laugh at the flag, poke fun at American institutions, seek to destroy our society. They are not interested in genuine reform. They take advantage of the tensions, strife, and often legitimate frustrations of students to promote campus chaos. They have no rational, intelligent plan of the future either for the university or the Nation.

Very soon, you'll probably be meeting some of these extremists on campus. They are a vast variety: adherents of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) including the Weatherman; members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Trotskyist youth group; the Communist Party's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Or they may be associated with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), a Trotskyist dominated anti-war group. Then there are a variety of New Left philosophical types, some of which advocate, for example, destruction of draft boards or the "trashing" (that is, tearing up) of industrial offices. Many are not affiliated with any particular group.

The key point is not so much the identification of extremists with specific groups, but a mentality of extremism which believes in violence and destruction.

In your letter you ask about their arguments: how to answer them? That must be your decision, depending on time and circumstance. But based on our experience in the FBI, here are some of the points they'll endeavor to make:

1) Encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation. This will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. Yes, the older generation made mistakes and they'll be the first to admit it. But remember - and I ask you never to forget this - your parents and millions of other adults worked hard and sacrificed and suffered to make America what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't discredit their honesty, decency, and patriotism.

2) Convert you to the idea that the college and university are irrelevant and a tool of the "hated Establishment" and that your education is worthless. The attack against the university is bitter, arrogant, and unreasoning. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the university by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards. The university

as a place where truth is sought, knowledge gained, and learning encouraged is rejected. Rather, these extremists seek to "radicalize" the university, turning it into a propaganda and indoctrination center for their views.

3) Deprive you of basic common sense, rationality, and the ability to think. Such a statement may sound strange, especially for a student in an academic environment. But this is what is happening. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. SDSers charge - without any proof - that this Nation is corrupt, rotten, and diseased or that "repression" (whatever that word means) is coming. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't blindly follow courses of action suggested by extremists. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Thinking, discussion, and rational analysis are not out of date. Rather, more of them is needed.

4) Envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one of the most diabolical of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good,

positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancour. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

5) Encourage you to have disrespect for the law and hate the law enforcement officer. You and I have talked many times about respect for the law. You have many good friends who are police officers. You know that when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer protects your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and needs your support.

6) Convince you that the alleged sincerity, idealism, and purity of motives of an action make that action honorable and right. Here is one of the most seductive of New Left appeals - that if an arsonist's or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for "humanity" or a "higher cause," then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable! Remember acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility.

His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law doesn't mean you can violate it with impunity.

7) Convince you that in order to create, you must destroy. Here lies the bitter danger of extremism - that these extremists, in their disaffection, assert that to change society it is necessary to destroy - completely, ruthlessly, irrevocably! I hope you'll agree that it's difficult to fathom how college-trained young people could be caught up in such a paradox.

8) Make you believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history we used to discuss. They all told the story of the creative self-renewal of this Nation through change. Public opinion time after time has brought new policies, goals and methods. The individual is not helpless or caught in "bureaucracy" as these extremists claim. I dare say that for many extremists "alienation" is in direct proportion to their willingness to roll up their sleeves and go to work through legal means for the changes they claim they want!

9) Encourage you to throw bricks as the fashionable way to conduct violence. I remember an old saying: "He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas." Violence is as ancient as the cave man;

as up-to-date as the Weatherman. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence - these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society (which has led SDS more and more to accept the slogans and ideas of Marxism).

10) Disaffect you completely from the values of this Nation: your home, your family, your Nation. At no time in our history have more young people become disaffected with our society They become prey to outside agitators and demagogues We should know more about this disaffection and work to win back the allegiance of these young people

I don't think the campus situation is as bleak as some prophets of doom proclaim It is serious, but certainly not hopeless.

My faith and that of millions of other adults rest on you and others like you who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm about certain basic principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others, and a willingness to learn.

I know that my faith will not be misplaced.

Best wishes and much love,

Yours,

October 5, 1970

REC- 86 [illegible] 623

[redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of September 29th concerning "An Open Letter to College Students." I am pleased you found it of interest and value.

In response to your wishes, I am enclosing ten copies of this article for your use. If you desire additional copies, they can be furnished in limited quantities upon request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (10)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

JBT:jmb (3)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 OCT

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] b6

September 29, 1970

United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Attention: F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir: I have read your "Open Letter to College Students" which was written by you for United Press International. I read it in the Chicago Sun-Times dated September 21, 1970.

I want to commend you on this article - as a parent and adult, I feel you are correct and I want to know if I can receive copies of this article from your department or if I may have copies made to distribute and post.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

[redacted] b6

EXP. PROC.
33 OCT 1 1970

94-8-75-623

14 OCT 1 1970

JUSTICE

62-624

October 12, 1970

REC-54

EX-111

[redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 5th and enclosure have been received, and I want to thank you for your expression of support of my administration of the activities of the FBI.

In response to your request, it is a pleasure to enclose two copies of "An Open Letter To College Students," together with other literature which you may not have had the opportunity to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24
OCT 12 1970
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
2 copies of "An Open Letter To College Students"
A Study in Marxist Revolutionary Violence: SDS, 1962-1969
3-5-70 testimony re the Black Panthers, Racial, Extremist and Communist Groups
Modern-Day Campus Attilas or The SDS in Action

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:njk (3)

Tolson
Sullivan
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 20 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

memo

[redacted] b6

October 5, 1970

FBI
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535 b6

Dear Sir: [redacted]

May I please have two copies of the "Letter to Students" written by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Please have the record state that Mr. Hoover has, and has had for at least 30 years, my 100% support. I have never written a fan letter in my life but I do feel like writing one in Mr. Hoover's case.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

EX-111

REC-54 94-1-7[illegible]-624

OCT 13 1970

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-54 REC-54 67-1-4[illegible] - 625

October 12, 1970

AIRMAIL

b6

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of October 5th, with enclosures. I certainly appreciate your generous comments concerning our work and my direction of the FBI. My associates share my gratitude for your support.

I am pleased to learn of your interest in my recent open letter to our college students and am enclosing a copy for you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
OCT 12 1970
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reveal one prior outgoing to an individual of the same name in 1935 concerning fingerprint matters and nothing unfavorable. Correspondent is not otherwise identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed a copy of a statement by General McArthur about growing old and a stamped, self-addressed envelope which is being used in this reply.

REK:jls (3)

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

54 OCT 19 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sears
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6

10.5.70

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C. 20535

Gentlemen: United Press International

Please send me one copy of J. Edgar Hoover's "Letter to Students."

I am certain it will be a good one. I have read excepts of it in the papers. I wish everybody in Washington were as patriotic as J. Edgar Hoover. He and his staff are alert and on the job for which I am very thankful. The sooner we realize that the communists are back of this trouble, the better off our country will be. The trouble with a lot of voters in the U. S is that they would vote for a striped skunk if he were on their party ticket. I say:"to hell with th party, vote for the man." Right?

Many thanks for the letter.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6

EXPEDITE

ENCLOSURE

ack/mail
10/12/70
REK/ge

REC-54

94-1-4547-625

OCT 7 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS REC UNIT

NOBODY GROWS OLD

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up interest wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distress, fear, and despair, these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.

Whatever your years, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing, child-like appetite for "what's next", and the joy and the game of life.

You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. In the central place of your heart, there is a recording courage so long as you are young. When the wires are all down, and your heart is covered with the snow of pessimism and the ice of cynicism, then and then only are you grown old.

(Gen. Douglas MacArthur)

94-1-X-625

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] 626

REC 12

October 13, 1970

EX-103

[redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

In reply to your communication of October 6th, I am enclosing a copy of "An Open Letter to College Students." The great demand for this letter, together with our budgetary limitations, precludes sending it in the volume you requested; however, I have no objection to your reprinting it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
OCT 13 1970
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Denver - Enclosure
Attention SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

EFT:jls (4)

OCT 12 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6

October 6, 1970

[redacted]

FBI
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

United Press International

Gentlemen:

We are interested in sending copies of the "Letter to Students" written by J. Edgar Hoover to a number of our preferred customers.

Would you please send us 2,000 copies at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

GSH:meb

REC 12 94-1-95-626

OCT 14 1970

EX-103

ack/nmk
EFT/[redacted]
10/13/70

b6

[redacted]

94-1-9:-627

October 14, 1970

REC-2

EX-103

[redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

In answer to your letter received on October 12th, I am enclosing five copies of "An Open Letter to College Students." I have no objection to your reproducing additional copies, should you so desire, and I want to thank you for your comment concerning my views.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:jls (3)

MAILED 4
OCT 14 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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90 OCT 21 1970

59 OCT 21 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

From the desk of...

[redacted] b6

United Press International

Oct. 7, 1970

Gentlemen;

I note in the recent Kiplinger Report that you have a "Letter to Students".

[redacted] would appreciate some copies b6
of this letter.

I have a high regard for Mr. Hoovers outlook on the problems of today.

Thank you very much.

[redacted] b6

[redacted]

EX-103

REC-2

GMC TRUCKS

62-8-95-627

22 OCT 15 1970

F B I
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-2

94-1-95-628

October 14, 1970

EX-103

[redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for the kind comment contained in your letter received on October 12th. In accordance with your request, I am enclosing six copies of "An Open Letter to College Students."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
OCT 14 1970
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MHB:cfj (3)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 OCT 21 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6

October 7, 1970

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

United Press International

Dear Sirs:- Attention: F. B. I.

I have just learned of the "Letter to Students", written by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and would like SIX COPIES (6), if you can spare that many. Please mail to the undersigned, at the address shown above.

I have the highest regard for Mr. Hoover, and would like these letters for my grandchildren now in college and university.

Thank you very much for as many of the requested number you can spare.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

h

REC-2 94-1-15-62

22 OCT 15 1970

EX-103

ack 10/14/70

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-86

94-8-95-629

October 12, 1970

b6

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write on October 5th. In response to your request, I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, ten copies of "An Open Letter to College Students."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

b6

MAILED 4
OCT 12 1970
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. [redacted] - Room 4724 (Sent Direct)
USC Material: 10 copies of "An Open Letter to College Students"

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MHB:cfj (5)

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MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

October 5, 1970

Gentlemen: United Press International

[redacted]

b6

Please send me several copies of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's "LETTER TO STUDENTS". Our college is a small church-related school and is supporting the trend to law and order. Any material will be appreciated. Thank you -

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC- 86 94-8-95-629

OCT 19 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

94-8-7-630

October 12, 1970

REC-54

EX-111

[redacted] b6

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 5th has been received, and I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, 100 copies of "An Open Letter to College Students" as you requested. The interest prompting your contacting us is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Sent 10/13/70

b6

1 - Mr. [redacted] Room 4724 (sent direct)
USC Material: 100 copies of--
"An Open Letter to College Students"

b6

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with [redacted]

b7C

MAILED 4
OCT 12 1970
COMM-FBI

DCL:smj (5)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66 OCT 26 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] b6

October 5, 1970

FBI
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Gentlemen:

I would like to have one-hundred (100) copies of J.Edgar Hoover's "Letter to Students". I employ a great many high-school and college age youths and am actively involved with many more. I know I will find this letter very helful.

Sincerely;

[redacted] b6

-111

REC-54 94-1-2V-630

OCT 19 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

Since Feb. 10, 1938

mmf TWS

REC-57

94-1-7-631

October 20, 1970

b6

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your kind letter of October 13th. It was certainly thoughtful of you to write and comment as you did concerning my recent letter to our college students. I am indeed pleased to learn of your interest in it and appreciate your generous remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 21
OCT 20 1970
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

REK:ajh (3)

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[redacted]

b6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sears
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 13, 1970

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: United Press International

Thank you for writing AN OPEN LETTER TO STUDENTS.

Your informative, straight-forward approach to the problems confronting our colleges will be appreciated by and useful to the vast majority of our nation's college students.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

EXP. PROC.

REC-57 90-2-9-631

21

4 OCT 15 1970

CORR & RET.

September 30, 1970

Honorable William Pfleger, Jr.

[redacted]

b6

Dear Mr. Pfleger:

I thought you might like to have the enclosed copies of "An Open Letter To College Students," which was released by United Press International September 21, 1970.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (2)

REC-53
EX-113

19 OCT 1 1970

NOTE: Honorable William Pfleger, Jr., is on the SCL.

JHC:mjl (5)

Tolson
Sullivan
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Brennan, C.D.
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 OCT 9 1970

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES G[illegible]ERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
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Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10/12/70

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: "AN OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS"

The response to the Director's "Open Letter to College Students," publicized by United Press International, has been tremendous. While we have not kept a count of the actual number of requests received from the outset, as of today we have already distributed 7,700 copies of it to citizens, editors, educators, law enforcement personnel and others and we have over 2,300 requests on hand for one or more copies.

Our initial supply has been exhausted, however, we received an additional 10,000 copies today. It is expected that the requests on hand will deplete the current supply so an additional 10,000 copies have been ordered.

Many of the requests have asked for permission to reprint this excellent statement and permission is being granted. The statement has been run in numerous papers throughout the country and based on the response we have noted and the circulation given it, this open letter is easily the most well received publication distributed this year.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

GEM:cam (4)

REC- 36

633

20 1970

66 NOV 3 1970

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 21, 1970

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

from

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

As a 1970 college student, you belong to the best educated, most sophisticated, most poised generation in our history.

The vast majority of you, I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country.

You do have ideas of your own - and that's good. You see things wrong in our society which we adults perhaps have minimized or overlooked. You are outspoken and frank and hate hypocrisy. That is good too.

There's nothing wrong with student dissent or student demands for changes in society or the display of student unhappiness over aspects of our national policy. Student opinion is a legitimate aspect of public opinion in our society.

(This open letter to college students from Director Hoover pinpoints eight ploys used by radical extremists in their efforts to steer justifiable campus protest into violent and destructive channels. It was furnished to United Press International on 9-21-70 and is reprinted with permission.)

[illegible] 74-[illegible]-633

But there is real ground for concern about the extremism which led to violence, lawlessness, and disrespect for the rights of others on many college campuses during the past year.

The extremists are a small minority of students and faculty members who have lost faith in America. They ridicule the flag, poke fun at American institutions, seek to destroy our society. They are not interested in genuine reform. They take advantage of the tensions, strife, and often legitimate frustrations of students to promote campus chaos. They have no rational, intelligent plan of the future either for the university or the Nation.

The extremists are of wide variety: adherents of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) including the Weatherman; members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Trotskyist youth group; the Communist Party's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Or they may be associated with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), a Trotskyist-dominated antiwar group.

Many are not associated with any national group. The key point is not so much the identification of extremists but learning to recognize and understand the mentality of extremism which believes in violence and destruction.

Based on our experience in the FBI, here are some of the ways in which extremists will try to lure you into their activities:

1. They'll encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation. This will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. The older generation has made mistakes but your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, built, sacrificed, and suffered to make America what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.

2. They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the Establishment." The attack against the college administration often is bitter, arrogant, and unreasoning. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the colleges by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards.

3. They'll ask you to abandon your basic common sense. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements

are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't blindly follow courses of action suggested by extremists. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Rational discussion and rational analysis are needed more than ever before.

4. They'll try to envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one of the most insidious of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good, positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancor. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

5. They'll encourage you to disrespect the law and hate the law enforcement officer. Most college students have good friends who are police officers. You know that when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer protects your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and he needs your support.

6. They'll tell you that any action is honorable and right if it's "sincere" or "idealistic" in motivation. Here is one of the most seductive of New Left appeals - that if an arsonist's or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for "humanity" or a "higher cause," then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable. Remember that acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility. His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law doesn't mean you can violate it with impunity.

7. They'll ask you to believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history you have read. They tell the story of the creative self-renewal of this Nation through change. Public opinion time after time has brought new policies, goals, and methods. The individual is not helpless or caught in "bureaucracy" as these extremists claim.

8. They'll encourage you to hurl bricks and stones instead of logical argument at those who disagree with your views. I remember an old saying: "He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas." Violence is as ancient as the cave man; as up-to-date as the Weatherman. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence - these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society.

Personally, I don't think the outlook for campus unrest this year is as bleak as some prophets of pessimism proclaim. The situation at some colleges is serious, but certainly not hopeless.

Along with millions of other adults, I'm betting on the vast majority of students who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm about certain basic principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others, and a willingness to learn. I am confident our faith has not been misplaced.

October 21, 1970

REC 19 - 634

Honorable Bob Dole
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Thank you for your letter of October 16th and the very kind remarks regarding the presentation of Mr. Sullivan at the United Press International Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia.

It is certainly encouraging to receive communications such as yours and he shares my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Kansas City - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure (Sent Direct)

NOTE: Senator Dole (R-Kansas) is on the Special Correspondents List.

FMG:mls (6)/hak

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MAILED 8
OCT 22 1970
COMM-FBI

54 NOV 4 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

STANDING COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
PUBLIC WORKS

SELECT AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES:
SMALL BUSINESS
NUTRITION AND HUMAN NEEDS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 16, 1970

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The timely revelations made by you and your able assistant, William C. Sullivan, concerning the current insidious activities of the Weatherman and other revolutionary groups once again point out the vitally important and efficient work of the FBI. The forthright presentation of Mr. Sullivan at the UPI editors and publishers conference last Monday was indeed a public service, as the entire nation should be made aware of the radical minority who are intent on total destruction of our democratic society. I join countless other concerned Americans in extending my sincere appreciation to both you and Mr. Sullivan for a job well done.

Sincerely yours,

BOB DOLE
U. S. Senate
(R-KANSAS)

BD/jbh

EXP. PROC.
31 OCT 19 1970

REC 19

634

PERS. REC. UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/8/70

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT:

SPEECH
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA
OCTOBER 12, 1970

Enclosed is a speech entitled "If Men Were Angels" for delivery before above-captioned Conference. This appearance was previously approved by the Director.

As you have previously indicated, the speech will not be read but rather you will condense and extract from it what can be delivered without notes.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information and use.

Enc. ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Cotter (Speeches Approved Folder)
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

AWG/mea
(6)

REC-39 635

59NOV 3 1970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/12, 1970

- Director
- Mr. Tolson, 5744
- Mr. Sullivan, 5736
- Mr. Mohr, 5525
- Mr. Bishop, 5640
- Mr. Brennan, CD, 1026 9&D
- Mr. Callahan, 5515
- Mr. Casper, 5234
- Mr. Conrad, 7621
- Mr. Felt, 5256
- Mr. Gale, 1742
- Mr. Rosen, 5706
- Mr. Tavel, 7746
- Mr. Walters, 4130 IB

- Mr. Beaver, 5744
- Mr. Soyars, 5744
- Mr. Hyde, 5525

- Miss Gandy, 5633
- Miss Holmes, 5633

- Mr. Donahoe
- Mrs. Liskey, 1028 9&D
- Mrs. Henley
- Miss Spear
- Mrs. Stone

- M

- See Me
- Call Me
- For Your Info.
- For Approp. Action
- Note & Return
- Check Files

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan, C.D.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

- Mr. Cleveland, 1246
- Mr. Eddy, 1511
- Mr. Staffeld, 1529

- Courier Service, 1522
- Mail Room, 5531
- Reading Room, 5533
- Records Branch
- Teletype, 5646
- Tour Room, 1734

Attached is the speech I am giving today before the United Press International, in Williamsburg, Va. The material is essentially the same as that I have previously used in other speeches, and which the Director has previously approved.

W. C. Sullivan
Room 5736, Ext. 555

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

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IF MEN WERE ANGELS

By

Assistant to the Director
William C. Sullivan
Federal Bureau of Investigation

OCT 14 6 31 PM 1970
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

United Press International Conference
Williamsburg, Virginia
October 12, 1970

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Ca...
Mr. C...
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
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WCS/JMS/ELR

NOTE: See memo Brennan to Sullivan 10/8/70 re "Speech, United Press International Conference, Williamsburg, Virginia, October 12, 1970," prepared by AWG/mea.

ENCLOSURE

"If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this:

You must first enable the government to control the governed, and in the next place, oblige it to control itself. A dependence on the people is, no doubt, the primary control on the government, but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions."

The Federalist, No. 51

Man is a finite being. He is bound by his limitations to be less than an angel. But his vision has always been to expand his boundaries, to extend his reach beyond his grasp. Forever falling short he yet inches upward, innately conscious that the impossible is still before him and acutely aware that the possible continues to be his world at hand.

It is in the context of the possible that man must weigh his achievements and his defeats. In the United States today, we are weighing and cataloging our gains and losses of 194 years to try to determine where we are as a nation and, more importantly, where we are going. Viewed objectively we must assert that there is a great deal that is good in America; we must also concede that there is much that is bad. It is important for us to examine our national posture in these terms and to see how the scales are weighted. It is also important that this be done in a spirit of optimism and with a sense that perfection is our goal despite the fact that we must always be imperfect.

This spirit and this sense were strong in the 19th century America of the great essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote, "This time, like all other times, is a very good one, if we but know what to do with it." Emerson was surveying a country afflicted with grave problems. It was seething with discontent and facing the agony of a great historical issue, the slavery question. And yet Emerson affirmed that it was a very good time because he recognized that a vital and dynamic people were in the process of forging a great nation.

The American people in Emerson's era were strong and optimistic--optimistic despite the many flaws that marred their society and made their lives difficult. They did not look for immunity from errors or inequities of the past, but tackled their problems head-on, making their own mistakes but always balancing out the bad with a greater good.

That spirit of optimism seems to burn low in our contemporary society. To many, Emerson's vigorous faith in the future may appear utopian. Besieged on every side with a flood of recriminations about what is wrong with America and confronted by a growing loss of faith in our democratic ideals, too many Americans have blinded themselves to what is good and right about our country. Preoccupied with problems still unsolved and mistakes not yet corrected, they have lost sight of the hard-won progress we have made and the solid values of our system.

Challenge the Defeatist

Americans today must not cringe from expressing that optimism which bolstered our past or fear to declare that faith which inspired our forebears. We must challenge the defeatist; the ignorant critic; and the self-seeking protester whatever his motives. We must assert that whatever the Nation's problems, it is still deeply committed to social justice and to those common ideals which recognize the inherent dignity and worth of the individual. Cynicism must be met by proclamations of what is "right" in America, for there is much to proclaim.

First and foremost, is the basic concept of our democracy as embodied in the American Constitution, a document the British statesman William Gladstone once described as "the most wonderful work ever struck off by the brain and purpose of man." As a blueprint for government, the Constitution is especially remarkable because of the aim of its authors to construct a political system which would serve all the people. The 55 men who comprised the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 certainly did not represent all segments of American society at that time. There were virtually no spokesmen for vast numbers of small farmers or debtors or the unpropertied classes. By contrast, the great majority were part of the "establishment," representing the monied interests; 35 were lawyers and 15 were slaveholders.

But, this small group of men nevertheless produced a charter which has since served as a model of equalitarian political philosophy and under which this Nation has prospered for nearly 200 years. Our system of "checks and balances" among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, spelled out in the Constitution and well known to every schoolboy, has provided for a diffusion of political power which has for two centuries safeguarded us from totalitarianism and insured a political stability rarely matched in world history. Our system has time and again proven its flexibility and unique capacity to adjust to changing conditions and crises through lawful and democratic means. The ability of our form of government to weather the numerous economic, social and military challenges which have arisen throughout our history and to adjust to the vast cultural and technological changes which have occurred since 1776, represents prima facie evidence of its basic soundness and validity.

Perhaps most extraordinary is the fact that, despite the enormous complexity and dangers of 20th century civilization, we have been able to steadily enlarge the rights and freedoms of our individual citizens. At no time in history has the individual been blessed with more meaningful independence and liberty, at no time has he been as zealously protected against the interests of the government or the society as a whole, as in the United States of 1970. It is this concern for the individual, in fact, that has led to the overreaction described by former Ambassador Phillip M. Klutznick, as the elevation of "punks to idol worship while long-proved and dedicated workers in the struggle for equal opportunity have had to fight for their professional lives." How much has the press media contributed to this?

Second, in cataloging what is "right" about America, we need to remind ourselves of the impressive progress this society has achieved in the relatively short span of our membership in the community of nations. Our economic and technological accomplishments are almost too well known to be recited. Beginning from a modest agricultural society in the late 18th century, America has witnessed an industrial and technological development and an economic prosperity unparalleled in history. The American standard of living has far surpassed that of any other nation in the world and we have realized phenomenal success covering the whole spectrum of science and technology--medicine, space, cybernetics, transportation, and communications, mass production in both industry and agriculture--the list is almost endless.

What is even more significant, our extraordinary economic and scientific advances have been shared to an increasing extent by our entire population. Within our lifetime, there has been a dramatic improvement in the position of American labor, not only in terms of working conditions and wages but also with respect to labor's share in the national decision-making process. Union membership in the United States today numbers some 18 million strong, and it is no exaggeration to say that the American workingman has become a full-fledged partner with management in many areas of our economic life.

By almost any standard which can be applied, the American worker is highly privileged in comparison with his counterpart in other societies. A simple but vivid illustration of this can be seen in the fact that the American worker's purchasing power for every hour worked is more than 10 times greater than his Soviet counterpart.

As well known as we have become for our material successes, American progress cannot be measured simply in terms of the Dow-Jones averages or life-expectancy rates. The quality of life in our society has been steadily improving--although we must certainly look beyond the headlines to appreciate this fact.

In the field of education, for example, the United States has witnessed improvements on a dramatic scale. In 1900 only four per cent--one out of twenty-five—of our youth graduated from high school. Today nearly eighty per cent of American youth graduate from high school and about half of these enter college. Even these figures do not tell the whole story. The quality of our education has improved equally as much in terms of method, diversity, and teaching skill. Currently, for instance, we are investing more than three times as much for every pupil as we did only twenty years ago.

Advances in education are only a part of a vast "knowledge explosion" which has characterized this country's growth. America today boasts nearly 2,000 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of well over 60 million; some 850 television stations and 7,500 radio stations with comparable audiences; as well as countless periodicals, publishing houses,

and other outlets for the expression and interchange of ideas. For the free expression of ideas, let it be stressed--for this vast array of information media operates without governmental censorship.

In the area of civil rights certainly much remains to be accomplished, especially in terms of providing equal opportunities for blacks. But even on this score, while conceding past injustices, we can feel some encouragement from the recent record. Less than fifteen years ago only one eligible black American out of ten was registered to vote--today the figure has gone over the fifty per cent mark and is climbing rapidly. Fifteen years ago, only one in a hundred Southern school districts was desegregated--today we have finally achieved virtually complete desegregation. Within the last decade the enrollment of black youth at our colleges and universities has quadrupled and presently numbers approximately half a million. Black Americans are increasingly gaining positions of leadership and influence. Today, black men serve as mayors of three of our major cities, another sits on the Supreme Court, and another occupies a seat in the Senate. It is only a beginning in balancing the scales of past discrimination, but it is at least a hopeful and tangible start.

Contrary to the cliche-exaggerated picture of military influence in our society which has become fashionable in certain circles, the record clearly shows that from our colonial beginnings to the present we have successfully resisted military domination of our national policies. Our elected representatives in Congress retain clear-cut control of the purse strings of the military establishment. The Federal courts have reviewed the decisions and modified the practices of court-martial proceedings in the Armed Forces. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, which ironically has been singled out as a symbol of alleged excessive military influence, has actually served precisely the opposite purpose: to provide for the regular infusion of civilian influence into our Armed Forces and to preclude the development of an officer caste.

In the field of law enforcement, we can also find much that is right and which should serve as grounds for optimism. To a greater degree than most professions, law enforcement in recent years has witnessed a marked improvement in quality, training and professionalism of personnel on every level. Since 1935 when the FBI initiated its National Academy to assist in the training of local police officials, nearly 6,000 officers have been graduated of whom more than one-fourth are currently serving as executive heads of their respective departments. Once the neglected stepchild of government, law enforcement is now receiving an increasing share of both Federal and local funds to improve police training, attract better-qualified candidates, and adopt the most effective and modern equipment in the continuing struggle against crime. Educational requirements of police applicants now include a college degree in many departments, and there has been approximately a 40 per cent increase in the average pay for law enforcement officers during the past five years. Police-community relations, especially in urban areas, have been heavily stressed and have already begun to pay dividends. Cooperation between various police agencies, as typified by the FBI National Crime Information Center, has further improved both the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement throughout the country.

We cannot minimize the crisis in crime--serious crime in 1969 increased 12 per cent over 1968--or suggest that it will be solved in the foreseeable future, but we should at least be encouraged by the steps being taken today to combat it. As an example of what can be accomplished, we need look no further than our Nation's Capital where, largely through improved training, administration and personnel, the trend toward a runaway crime rate has now been clearly reversed.

It has been often remarked that democracy is an inefficient form of government and some have even declared that democracy is doomed to failure. It is believed that the record this country has made, which has just been touched upon, gives the lie to defeatist notions and offers ample reason for us to share Emerson's faith in the future. Through the exercise of the freedoms of speech, press, assembly and worship, this country has experienced a dynamic interplay of values and ideas throughout our history. The competition between conflicting values and ideas occasionally has been marked by bitterness and even violence. Despite our differences, however, we have survived and prospered.

Many centuries ago a wise man recommended: "In things essential, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity." This spirit has, I think, been that of the United States throughout its history.

Thus, we weight the scales on the side of what is right in the country. Certainly it is apropos to raise these questions. Is there any other country in a world of 143 nations which exceeds the United States in personal freedom; in opportunity for individual expression and for self-improvement? These qualities of our life enhance the individual's freedom under law in areas of thought, action, inquiry, dissent, worship, and experimentation.

Now we must look at what is wrong, for clearly a great deal is not right in our society. The list of our problems is lengthy and all too familiar: the overcrowding and deterioration of our cities; the pollution of our environment; the growing spectre of drug addiction and crime; the stubborn endurance of poverty and discrimination; the problems of human identity in a mechanized society; and a dozen other issues equally as urgent.

Many of these problems are rooted in the neglect or failure of generations which preceded us. They have been passed along through the years, slowly gathering force, until they have burst upon our national consciousness in the last two decades. Others--student unrest (there were 530 public school racial disorders this last academic year); the breakdown in authority; permissiveness in society and the home--are uniquely our own, by-products of our age of whirlwind economic and technological change. The swiftness of industrial development, the rapid shift of our economy from an agricultural to an industrial base and of our population from rural to urban areas have inevitably created enormous strains which have left large numbers of Americans stranded in the backwaters of our swelling prosperity. Millions of Americans, inadequately trained or poorly educated, still have incomes below that which we have defined as the poverty level despite a staggering $55 billion committed by the Federal Government to health and welfare programs and despite the additional billions being spent by private aid organizations.

The whirlwind of our technical progress among other factors has also produced an irrational tolerance for civil disorder in the Nation, much of it centered in our young people--students and professors. This tolerance for violence has now developed to the point where even a few clergymen have been involved in planning acts of violence. The issues underlying student disorders relate basically to demands for change: an end to the war in Southeast Asia; greater commitments to social justice; and a more meaningful educational experience based on university reform.

The consequences of these problems for our Nation are such that we cannot await the action of future generations to resolve them. They can be solved now, as can those which have been thrust upon us from the past, but only if we are willing to exert the effort and are ready to make the sacrifices required.

Pressing as these issues are, however, there is one that, by its very nature as a fundamental threat to our democratic concepts, demands our greatest effort. This is the growing commitment to violence on the part of small, willful, emotionally unstable, dangerous and destructive minorities of alienated groups and individuals. These extremists, who wield an influence far out of proportion to their numbers, have totally renounced our traditional system of rule by law and have launched a concerted, all-out effort to seize power by intimidation and terror.

Law enforcement has been a principal target of these extremists. The police are the most visible and the most available representatives of the system of law and moderation that they detest. And so we have seen a wave of unprovoked assaults on policemen in recent months, an intensification of a campaign that has been going on for years.

Law enforcement represents our first line of defense against the anarchy of the terrorist. Local police have borne the brunt of these attacks with 561 officers killed due to criminal action from 1960 through 1969. In 1969, alone, 17 out of every 100 police officers were assaulted. Other law enforcement personnel have not been immune. For example, there were 73 FBI Agents assaulted while performing their official duties during the 1969 fiscal year. This figure jumped substantially the following year when 90 Agents were assaulted.

Who are these terrorists who use bombings, arson and murder as political weapons? They can be broadly catalogued into three segments: extremists of the far right, black extremists and youthful anarchists of the so-called New Left.

White Extremists

White extremists opposing Negro rights and equality go back in our history to the colonial period. Their continuing deluge of libelous propaganda and readiness to resort to force, intimidation, and lawlessness represent a blemish on the Nation's record of numerous positive steps taken to correct racial inequities. While the membership in white hate groups that spread racial bitterness and engage in violence has waned in recent years, a hard-core of irrational die-hards is still busy trying to prevent the extension of constitutional guarantees to Negroes and is still practicing a virulent anti-Semitism.

Klan-type organizations, with a total membership of 4,300 in 18 separate groups, comprise the majority of organized white extremists. In the South, constant pressure by law enforcement, including the FBI, has detected plans or acts of violence, such as the killing of civil rights workers. The courts have also convicted Klan-type individuals for their violent activities. Regrettably, however, there have been occasions when a court or a governor has caused the release of a convicted Klansman even though he was directly involved in the killing of civil rights workers. Nevertheless, legal action against the Klan has resulted in decreased membership in southern states. In the North, Klan growth has been minimal.

Akin to the Klan groups and equally vitriolic in its racist utterances is the small National States Rights Party with headquarters in Savannah, Georgia. Its newspaper, "The Thunderbolt," which spews hatred for blacks and Jewish people, makes a grotesque joke of the principles of justice and objectivity to which your profession adheres. Grinding out similar racial bigotry is the National Socialist White Peoples Party, the former American Nazi Party. Patterning themselves after the jackbooted storm troopers of Nazi Germany, members of this group strut about in their uniforms replete with swastikas. They regularly converge on the Nation's Capital from their Arlington, Virginia, headquarters to proclaim their antiblack, anti-Semitic beliefs.

The highly publicized Minutemen, a secretive band formed to collect and store weapons for use in combating an anticipated communist take-over, has virtually disintegrated following the arrest and jailing of its organizer and leader, Robert DePugh. He is currently serving a sentence after conviction for a violation of the Federal Firearms Act.

The American press can take pride in its exposure of Klan and similar groups as purveyors of terror and violence who openly and covertly flout the rule of law. Publicity of the abhorrent extremes used to foil Negro gains has undoubtedly contributed in large measure to the decline of white extremist groups in recent years. In performing this valuable service of presenting the facts on such lawless elements, the press has even had to face--unarmed except with the tools of its trade--the verbal and physical hostility which has often been directed against members of my profession by white extremists.

Aircraft Hijacking

Fanaticism knows no national boundaries. The impact of it is felt by our citizens both at home and abroad. Moreover, there often seems to be an attraction between some brands of fanaticism.

A case in point is the Palestinian commandos who are currently in the news.

In the past two and one-half years the Fedayeen--"Those who offer themselves for their native land"--have been responsible for attacks against aircraft and hijackings of airliners in more than a dozen cases. The most notorious, of course, was the series of hijackings on Sunday, September 6, when hundreds of innocent passengers were flown to Jordan and Egypt, and subjected to inhumanities, indignities, inconveniences and constant threats of death.

These Middle East terrorists are brazen in their planning and bold in the execution of their deeds. Within a month prior to their September 6 hijackings, they announced plans to hijack a Swissair plane carrying United States citizens. The declared purpose of these terrorists was to hold the citizens hostage in order to compel the United States Government to bring pressure on the Swiss Government to release criminals being held in Switzerland for an earlier attack on Israeli planes.

Hijacking is now, indeed, an international problem. Since January 1, 1968, a total of 80 American aircraft have been hijacked with 59 diverted to Cuba. The successes of such fanatics attract and impress other fanatics. Even now we are seeing among black extremists in our own country signs of an attraction to Arab terrorist methods. In August, 1970, for example, an article in the commando newspaper "Fatah" reported a group of Black Panthers from the United States was visiting Jordan to attend a meeting along with representatives of Communist China and North Korea. Moreover, there has been clandestine travel by black extremists, principally Black Panthers, to the Arab countries of the Middle East.

Black Extremism

For decades there have been traces of black extremism on the fringes of the legitimate civil rights movement. Today, however, there are major black militant elements which represent an ominous threat to peaceful relations between various racial groups. More than that, these extremists pose a fundamental threat to the orderly processes of government in our Nation. Black extremists--along with the white supremacists--have received voluminous publicity for their hate-filled messages and their dangerous contentions that the laws of the land must be disregarded in order to achieve their goals. Unfortunately, publicity concerning these embittered black extremists often obscures the truly talented and responsible black spokesmen who see the reduction of inequality through legitimate acts within the framework of the rule of law--not through some sudden stroke of violence.

Black extremists have accelerated their terroristic tactics. One group was responsible for the August, 1970, bombings at the Portuguese and Rhodesian Embassies in Washington, D.C. Another, the Black Liberation Front, conspired to destroy, at Tyler, Texas, a school building and buses with Molotov cocktails. Fortunately, the FBI advised local authorities of this conspiracy, enabling them to seize 25 fire bombs and to bring charges against eight of the conspirators.

The vanguard of black extremism today is the Black Panther Party with its demonstrated proclivity for violence. The party was founded in 1966 ostensibly as a self-defense group against police officers. It has, however, been constantly on the offensive in keeping with its battle cry of "off the pigs"-- Panther jargon for "kill the police." According to Panther thinking, the police are the first target in the program for "liberation" of the black community and the violent destruction of white America.

The Panther propensity for violence is well documented. On April 21, 1967, four carloads of Panthers, some armed with shotguns, rifles, and sidearms, appeared at the County Administration Building, Martinez, California, to demand an audience with the sheriff in connection with the shooting by police of a young black caught in the act of breaking into a liquor store. On May 2, 1967, some 25 Panthers carrying loaded rifles, shotguns, and pistols invaded the California State Assembly to protest the introduction of a bill outlawing the carrying of loaded weapons in public.

In August, 1967, Panther Minister of Defense Huey Newton in a press interview by "Ramparts" magazine reprinted in the "New York Times," was asked if he would kill an officer of the law. His answer was an unqualified yes. His intention was underscored two months later when he was involved in the first

Panther killing of a police officer and the wounding of another. Newton's conviction in the Oakland officer's death was later overturned and he is presently free on bond pending pretrial hearing in connection with a possible new trial. Eight other police officers have been killed in Panther violence, making a total since 1966 of nine officers killed and 48 wounded at the hands of Panthers.

In 1969 one police officer was killed by a Panther firing a shotgun at point-black range as the officer lay wounded and helpless on the ground. On August 12, 1970, an Omaha, Nebraska, police officer was literally blasted to death by an explosive device placed in a suitcase in an abandoned residence. The officer had been summoned by an anonymous telephone complaint that a woman was being beaten there. An individual with Panther associations has been charged with this crime.

On September 16, 1970, the New Orleans Police Department attempted to investigate the savage beating of two police undercover agents by Black Panthers. Police were met with gunfire from Panther headquarters and only after returning fire and using tear gas were the police able to enter. Fifteen Panthers were arrested and charged with attempted murder. Many shotguns, rifles, and thousands of rounds of ammunition were recovered by police.

In Toledo, Ohio, on September 18, 1970, a police officer was killed by a Panther member shooting at point-blank range through a police van window. While apprehending the assailant, police were fired on by individuals in Panther headquarters. Armed with a search warrant, police later searched the Panther office and found three rifles, three shotguns, expended cartridge shells, much live ammunition, and some explosive materials. Generally omitted in press accounts was the fact that a judge was on the scene observing police and Panthers alike and issuing a search warrant for police entry into Panther headquarters.

While compiling a lengthy record of violence against authorities, the Panthers claim that they are being victimized by the police. Their attorney claimed, for instance, in December, 1969, that 28 Panthers had been killed by police officers since 1966. This false figure is still publicized

by the Panthers despite the attorney's later reduction of the figure to 20. But even that figure is false. Of the 20, 10 were killed in gun battles with police. Of the other 10, four were killed by rival black extremists; two by unknown individuals; one by a store owner in an attempted holdup; one by his wife for consorting with a female Panther; one as a result of barbiturate intoxication; and the tenth, Alex Rackley, allegedly by fellow Panthers, one of whom has been convicted on a murder conspiracy charge in Rackley's death.

Panthers deny association with or responsibility for criminal activities. But, in 1969 alone, some 350 Panthers were arrested for serious crimes such as murder, armed robbery, rape, bank robbery, and burglary. In addition, police have found in Panther custody hundreds of firearms, including machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, rifles, pistols and grenades, as well as thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Hate-type propaganda of the Panthers has included Panther Christmas and greeting cards depicting scenes of Negro youths asking for guns and explosives for Christmas and conducting violent attacks on police. "The Black Panther," the weekly newspaper with almost 150,000 circulation at present, has carried diagrams and discussions of incendiary and explosive devices and has recommended the use of high-powered weapons against police. In the August 21, 1970, issue of "The Black Panther," a warning was issued to police to walk at night in "threes and fours because twos won't work anymore." The article said the Panthers were ready for the police "with everything from lye to lead."

The overwhelming hatred of this Nation expressed openly by the Panthers is evident in their attempts to secure sympathy and support from abroad. Panthers castigate the United States as an imperialist giant trying to oppress freedom-seeking people around the world. Panthers idolize "Che" Guevara, Fidel Castro, Ho Chi Minh, and Kim Il Sung (of North Korea) as revolutionary heroes. Mao Tse-tung's "Red Book" of revolutionary tactics and goals has been revered for providing an "ideological framework" for the Panther Party. Lately, an International Section has been opened by fugitive Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver in Algeria which has formally accorded the Panthers status as a "liberation movement." Cleaver and various traveling Panther functionaries have recently visited Asian capitals, including Hanoi. Moreover, Minister of Defense Huey Newton, in the "spirit of international solidarity," has offered the Viet Cong an "undetermined number of troops to assist" in the fight against "American imperialism."

Panther anti-Semitism has led to embracing the Arab terrorist movement in a bitter propaganda campaign which charges that Israel is a tool of the "imperialist" United States. The depth of the alliance between the Panthers and the Arab terrorists is described in a scholarly July, 1970, study of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith entitled "The Black Panthers." The fugitive Panther official Cleaver is described as embracing and kissing Al Fatah leader Yasser Arafat in Algiers in late 1969. Cleaver, according to the official Algerian newspaper "El Moujahid," has also stated that "Zionists, wherever they may be, are our enemies."

In the 57 issues of "The Black Panther" published between June 1, 1969, and July 11, 1970, no less than 50 articles or references of an anti-Zionist or pro-Arab terrorist nature were published. Twenty-seven of these articles appeared in the first 21 issues of 1970. The articles appeared under such bold headlines as "Zionism (Kosher Nationalism) + Imperialism = Fascism," and are frequently illustrated by cartoons depicting "Zionism" as a pig, a characterization usually reserved for policemen.

Speaking in the May 19, 1970, issue of the "The Black Panther," a New York City Panther said:

> "We are anti-Zionist expansion in the Arab world and Zionist exploitation here in Babylon (United States), manifested in the robber barons that exploit us in the garment industry and the bandit merchants and greedy slumlords that operate in our communities."

The recent justification by Arab guerrillas of their hijacking and destruction of jet airliners as "revolutionary acts," is directly akin to the Panther rationale that its criminal acts are political acts immune from retribution.

In concluding its recent study of the Black Panther Party, the Anti-Defamation League observed:

> "In their all-out support for Al Fatah, the Panthers have attacked Israel with the rhetoric of Arab and anti-Semite alike..."

Despite open espousal of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary acts and goals, despite unprovoked physical attacks on authorities, despite stockpiling of weapons and explosives, and despite the criminal records of Panther leaders and members, Panther cries of repression at the hands of a Government "conspiracy" receive the sympathy and support not only of adherents to totalitarian ideologies, but also of those willing to close their eyes even to the violent nature of hoodlum "revolutionary acts."

Many individuals--commentators, educators, lawyers, clergymen, and socially prominent figures--have either failed or refused to recognize the primarily lawless nature of the Black Panther Party. This is unfortunate for two reasons: First, emotions have been permitted to prevail over facts. Second, the expressions of sympathy and support for the Black Panthers contribute to an atmosphere of contempt for our Nation's foundation of rule under law rather than to positive steps to improve the quality of our national life. Certainly, the torture-death of Alex Rackley, allegedly at the hands of the Black Panthers, should reveal the criminal character of this group.

In May, 1969, Rackley, an apparently dedicated Panther from New York City, stood before a Panther "kangaroo" court in New Haven accused of being a police informant. Scalded with boiling water and beaten almost beyond recognition, he was judged to be guilty. His body was found by police shortly thereafter in a swamp.

After arrests of individual Panthers by local authorities, the gruesome details of the torture-killing eventually brought a strange reaction from some quarters of the academic community. Referring to the defendants in this case, a prestigious educator in April, 1970, asserted publicly that he was skeptical of the chance for black revolutionaries to receive fair trials anywhere in the United States. While he soon moderated his stand by saying that no disparagement of the entire legal system was intended, the modification went virtually unnoticed in the wake of the publicity given to his first statement.

Prior to the New Haven trial, Panther demonstrations against the courts were a direct challenge to the rule of law. Threats were made that violence would break out in the streets in connection with the trial. The city became tense and uneasy. With good reason, too, for the Panthers were well-armed for a showdown with police, looking apparently for a bloody confrontation to draw attention to the trial. This tension was compounded by a vote at Yale University to close the university for a massive rally in sympathy with the Panther defendants.

Fortunately, in an effort to ward off violence, authorities arranged for sufficient law enforcement personnel, National Guard units, and Federal troops to be ready for immediate use in New Haven during the massive Panther rally on the first weekend of May, 1970. The result was that Panther leaders, to whom the array of force was readily apparent, departed New Haven earlier than planned. The show of force definitely kept the disruption to a minimum of sporadic incidents. Yet, some members of the press gave credit where it did not belong.

Obviously disappointed in the effective preparations to control outbursts of violence at the rally, the Panthers soon were to welcome Yale's hosting of a Panther-sponsored Black Student Revolutionary Conference, May 16-19, 1970. This was no ordinary talkfest. Excluding whites and white press coverage of the proceedings, the Panthers set up workshops on urban guerrilla warfare, including such subjects as means of sabotaging public utilities as well as the construction and use of explosive and incendiary devices. The conference discussed techniques of attacks on police. Many of the techniques discussed have been used in unprovoked racially motivated assaults on and murders of law enforcement officials.

The trial of the first Panther defendant began in July, 1970. Efforts of the Black Panther Party to create an emotionally charged atmosphere were to be expected. The potential for violence, however, in this volatile situation was increased by the interaction of several factors. These included the attacks on our court system, the massive rally, the revolutionary conference and diverse forms of sympathy and support from numerous sources. Much of that sympathy and support might have been withheld if those who extended it had examined with objectivity the true character of the Black Panther Party.

During the trial ending in the conviction of the first defendant, courthouse rallies in support of the Panthers were an almost daily occurrence. They were calculated to affect the outcome of the trial, an activity repugnant to the idea of a fair and impartial trial. Nevertheless, the rule of law prevailed through the alertness of law enforcement and disruptions were kept to a minimum. And in a turnabout statement the Panther defense attorney acknowledged at a news conference after his client's conviction that "anybody in a minority group can get a fair trial in this state."

The call of the Black Panthers for positive action in the form of force and violence against white society, especially the police, appears to have stimulated elements beyond the Panther membership. In June, 1970, the FBI furnished information to the Detroit Police Department which enabled them to thwart the plans of a group associated with the Black Panthers, the Black Liberation Army Strike Teams (BLAST), to ambush police. The "officer on the beat" has borne the brunt of the black extremists' attacks on our society. Since January 1, 1970, there have been 190 reported instances of racially motivated attacks against policemen, including 17 ambushes. As a result, 21 police officers have been killed and 159 others have been injured. Police have arrested 351 blacks in connection with the attacks, which include 104 assaults, 54 snipings, at least 7 bombings, and 4 incidents of arson.

During August, alone, there were 23 attacks by black extremists against police. These caused the deaths of 5 officers and injuries to 56 others. The terrorist tactics against police lead to the inescapable conclusion that the inspiration, motivation and techniques employed come not so much from the inflammatory rhetoric of the Black Panther Party as they do from its deliberate planning for such violent acts.

In California a group of black extremists were responsible for the August 15, 1970, murder of a state judge sitting in Marin County. Three of the blacks involved were killed at the time. They were eulogized by the Black Panthers as "courageous revolutionaries." Angela Davis, former University of California instructor who had earlier been given sympathetic treatment in some segments of the press, allegedly purchased the guns that were used in the killing of the judge. She has been a publicly avowed communist for some years and is now being sought under the Federal Fugitive Act following indictment for murder in California.

Currently, the Black Panther Party is planning a November, 1970, national convention in the Washington, D. C., area. Called the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention, it is to be a gathering of "oppressed people," white and black, for the purpose of rewriting the United States Constitution. Last month, in Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of African Peoples held a

conference attended by 2500 black power representatives from 35 states and 21 nations. Dominated by extremists, the Congress established its objective as the creation of programs to destroy any progress toward integration. The Congress called for the establishment of a World African Party which would emphasize disruptive tactics against white institutions, including the police and the military, and stressed training in skills for engaging police in shoot-outs.

The extremism of both whites and blacks requires objective reporting in the press. Factual presentation of such activities helps to reveal the dangerous nature of those who take the law into their own hands. There have been, however, complaints that press exposure of the evil of white extremists has been exaggerated and overdone, while on the other hand black extremist activities have been condoned in many sections of the press. Some readers and commentators have questioned why some elements of the press believe it wrong for police to investigate and arrest Black Panthers for violating our laws when the record shows that the Panthers preach violent destruction of the Nation; have leaders and members with serious criminal records; threaten to kill those interfering with them, including President Nixon, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, California Judge Monroe Freidman, U. S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman, Senator John McClellan and Dr. Henry Kissinger; and have killed nine police officers since 1966.

Vigorous action by law enforcement against Klan-type individuals and other white extremists has generally been applauded in the press, but some press elements seem to contend that arrests are making martyrs of the Panthers and police should bend over backward in dealing with them. The question can logically be asked: does such criticism mean Panthers should not be arrested despite their criminal acts?

Of course, there are sociological factors involved, but a crime must not be ignored because of a man's urban, inner-city background any more than it can be ignored because of a man's rural, white supremacist background. Referring to the riots in our cities, former Ambassador George F. Kennan declared in June, 1968, "...if there has been any excess here, it has been an excess of tolerance towards such things as arson, looting, sniping and the malicious harassment of police and firemen endeavoring to perform their duty."

The criminal acts of all extremists regardless of race, color, or creed, require the attention of law enforcement. When criminal activity goes unchallenged, the very foundation of our rule under law crumbles.

Extremist Minority of New Left

The more militant elements of the New Left, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, have, during the last year or so, been associated with the tactics of mass destruction, terror, and guerrilla warfare directed against this Nation. Since 1962, SDS has moved rapidly from a stance of protest through one of active resistance to its current position which urges acts of outright rebellion to overthrow the Government. The extremist elements of the New Left, with their campus orientation, pose a grave challenge to the stability and continuity of freedom of speech and to progress under law.

The university is viewed by the student rebel as a tool of the establishment. It accepts payment for engaging in war-making research projects, produces brainwashed students to keep the system going and thwarts student initiative through its security forces. It is viewed as a symbolic institution of American injustice.

Thus, the college campus has become a major target of extremist New Left attacks. The aim is to radicalize students and to use them to destroy the university's role within the establishment. At the same time, there is an aim to make the campus a base for political action directed against the social structure and ultimately against the Government itself. A small nucleus of professors occupy a very important role in this strategy. To date, this role has not been adequately treated by the press. The concept of an elite group above the law is alien to American society and it is the responsibility of the press to inform the citizen by exposing those who identify with this elitist concept.

Statistical evidence for the academic year 1969-1970 shows a sharp increase in the number of demonstrations on college campuses and corresponding violence. There were some 1,800 demonstrations on American campuses in that academic year. As a result of these demonstrations, many of which involved violence, 7,500 arrests were made and 462 injuries reported. Of this latter number, some two-thirds were police officers and college administrators trying to control the demonstrations. Tragically, eight deaths resulted from this campus violence. Sit-ins totalled 313 and there were 14 instances of bombings and 247 arson incidents. ROTC facilities suffered 282 attacks on campus. Damages approached $10 million in campus disorders.

Since the end of the 1969-1970 academic year, additional campus disruption has occurred. The most tragic and repulsive, of course, was the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin on August 24, 1970. Five minutes after an anonymous call that a bomb was in the center, a deadly blast ripped the six-story building, killing a research worker and injuring four others in the building. Property damage was estimated at $3 million. The FBI has identified four suspects who have been indicted for sabotage and destruction of Government property.

Terrorist acts violate academic freedom and interfere with scholarly work. These insane acts of violence as well as instances of student anarchy, interfere with the right of professional, qualified persons to inquire, discover, publish, and teach within the field of their competence.

In addition to disruption and violence on the campus, some extremist elements of the New Left have left the campus to confront the establishment elsewhere.

The Weatherman faction, arising from a split of SDS at its 1969 national convention, called for terrorist tactics during a "National Action Week" in Chicago during October, 1969. Over 270 Weatherman members and followers were arrested in Chicago as they gained experience in revolutionary tactics. Noting the numbers arrested at the Chicago action, Weatherman leaders in December, 1969, outlined a different strategy. They planned a small, tough paramilitary organization designed to carry out urban guerrilla warfare which would bring about a revolution against the Government. In early 1970, Weatherman leaders called for their members to go underground and form commando-type units. Weatherman members were to engage in strategic sabotage directed against military and police installations using bombs, assassinations, and some direct confrontations with police.

Evidence of the new strategy was soon apparent. On March 6, 1970, three Weatherman associates were killed in a dynamite explosion in New York City of a townhouse "bomb factory." On March 30, 1970, sticks of dynamite and other explosives were found in a Chicago apartment rented to Weatherman activists. The dynamite, incidentally, was similar to that found unexploded on March 6, 1970, in two Detroit police installations.

In May, 1970, Bernardine Dohrn, top female Weatherman, issued a Weatherman "Declaration of War" which called for revolutionaries and youths to join in the "Weatherman revolution." She threatened that within the next 14 days, "We will attack a symbolic institution of American injustice." The New York City Police Department became the apparent target, when a bomb exploded there on June 9, 1970, 15 minutes after a Weatherman anonymous call to the headquarters. Damage from the explosion was $150,000, and eight persons were injured.

On July 27, 1970, a pipe bomb exploded at the Bank of America office in New York City. A New York City newspaper received a call five minutes after the blast stating, "This is a Weatherman...We have just bombed the Bank of America...Tell John Mitchell (Attorney General) that no matter what he does, we cannot be stopped."

On September 16, 1970, a Los Angeles newspaper received a letter purportedly from Bernardine Dohrn. That letter enclosed a letter from Timothy Leary who escaped four days earlier from a California prison where he was incarcerated on a local possession of marijuana charge. The Dohrn letter stated that Weatherman "commits itself to the task of freeing these prisoners of war." Leary expressed gratitude for the Weatherman underground aiding his escape and warned that he is armed and should be considered dangerous.

This strategy of terror through urban guerrilla warfare and violence on campuses has brought needless death and injury to many. Too often, little attention is given to the grief-stricken families of innocent people killed or injured by the acts of arrogant extremists. Other victims of this strategy of terror are the parents and relatives of the terrorists themselves. Some must resign themselves to being apologists for these revolutionary wrecking crews of society. These wide-ranging facets of the results of such violence require more coverage in our press. So do the explicit utterances of the revolutionary leaders. Weatherman leader Bernardine Dohrn, for example, spoke last winter at a Weatherman conference. She in effect condoned the Sharon Tate murders in California with the revolting statement "Dig it, first they killed those pigs, they had dinner in the same room and then shoved a fork into a victim's stomach--wild!"

Several anarchistic groups reportedly have plans to kidnap Government officials. This kind of terrorism is especially ominous since many foreign heads of state will be attending the 25th anniversary of the United Nations in New York this month. Moreover, the widespread campaigning of Government officials in the United States this fall increases their vulnerability to be seized as hostages by extremist groups.

International Ties

The New Left movement is not strictly an American phenomenon. It exists in other countries and there are international ties. Many New Left leaders have traveled and conferred with their counterparts abroad. SDS leaders such as Mark Rudd, Bernardine Dohrn, and Thomas Hayden, for example, have visited Canada, Cuba, France, and North Vietnam.

Another foreign thrust of the New Left movement is the Venceremos Brigade which was organized in June, 1969, in this country to support Castro's Cuba by assisting in the 1970 sugar cane harvest. Openly defying a State Department ban on travel to Cuba, the Brigade has sent three contingents to Cuba in 1969 and 1970. Two of the most active recruiters for the Brigade were Weathermen Ted Gold and Diana Oughton who were killed in the explosion on March 6, 1970, of a Weatherman "bomb factory" in New York City. Curiously, some colleges and universities have offered academic credit to students participating in Brigade trips to Cuba.

New Left international ties also are evident in the antiwar movement in our Nation. After failing to attract large numbers of protesters to the demonstrations at the January, 1969, Presidential Inauguration, leadership of the primary antiwar group made plans for a summer conference to revitalize the movement on a broader basis. During May, 1969, New Left representatives attended a meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam where representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam strongly supported the United States antiwar movement. The communist delegates emphasized the need for creating widespread public opinion to demand United States withdrawal from Vietnam in order for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese to achieve victory in South Vietnam.

In June, 1969, a call went out for a National Antiwar Conference for the following month in Cleveland, Ohio. The conference, including Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Panther Party, the Communist Party, USA, and other Marxist groups, created the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe). It called for a massive November 15 march on Washington, D. C., to protest American involvement in Vietnam. One speaker, Irving Sarnoff of Los Angeles, reported his recent discussions in Paris with a North Vietnamese delegation which praised plans for the Cleveland antiwar conference.

The ties between the domestic antiwar movement and its foreign principals were revealed again prior to the November 15 demonstrations. New Mobe leaders attended another international meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam. Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives were present. Plans were made for a later international conference so that the November 15 demonstrations would not be seen as an end to the "peace" offensive that was to benefit the communist cause in Vietnam.

The broad effect of action by the extremist minority of the New Left has been measured in the September 9, 1970, issue of the "Liberation News Service." Following destruction of Selective Service files in Baltimore and Catonsville, Maryland, in 1967 and 1968, about 500,000 draft files have been destroyed by antidraft extremist groups of the New Left such as the Milwaukee 14, the Chicago 15, the Beaver 55, the New York 8, the Boston 8, and the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives. According to the above issue, the Beaver 55 raided Dow Chemical Company headquarters where they erased computer tapes storing all of the data from Dow's biological and chemical warfare research programs.

Another small militant group, the White Panther Party, which supports the Black Panther Party, has called for revolutionary violence, including bombings and sabotage. The White Panthers have also suggested the possibility of kidnaping high Government officials and United States ambassadors, demanding freedom for White Panthers now in prison in exchange for release of the officials.

Idealism Corrupted

The world-renowned psychiatrist Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, in writing about youthful revolutionaries in the September, 1969, issue of "Encounter" states:

> "I have worked professionally with some militant leaders for years, and I know that student revolt permits the social isolate to believe temporarily that he is 'part of a community,' and offers an opportunity for the paranoid person to act out his paranoia as could happen in no other niche of society...

"Unfortunately, most non-professionals do not know how persuasive paranoiacs can be in their unconscious appeal to the vague and fleeting paranoia of the immature and disgruntled. Paranoiacs are always persuasive in their appeal to any group of the population who rightly or wrongly feel persecuted."

These comments regarding psychiatric disorders bring to mind the observation of George Orwell that "revolutionary creeds are rationalizations of neurotic impulses."

It is absolutely essential to recognize and publicize the fact that each incident of violence committed by the most radical minority of the New Left--including the Weatherman--constitutes an increasing corruption of a youthful, student idealism which in the past held great promise. The perversion of that idealism by acts of terror is a tragic waste of our youthful resources.

In examining disruption by the New Left, it is easy to place the total responsibility on the extremist leaders and those young people who man the barricades with them. But this responsibility must be shared by others in our society who by their actions have been instrumental in encouraging this disruption. A small number of alienated and irresponsible faculty members have played important roles--openly and behind the scenes--in many of the worst campus disorders. These individuals, in their arrogance, count for nothing the rights of the students who want to attend class peaceably and to learn in an atmosphere conducive to study. Such faculty members seek only to politicize the campuses in support of their own elitist concepts and, in so doing, they have grievously harmed academic freedom. Responsibility for the intensity of campus disorders must also be borne by those college administrators who have appeased the disruptors in the name of academic freedom and in surrendering their professional standards have only extenuated the student attacks.

Members of the Boards of Trustees of colleges and universities are also not free from blame. How many know what is going on in their colleges? How many are aware of the weaknesses of their educational administrators? How many have been appeasers to revolutionary professors and students oblivious to the fact that you can no more appease them than Chamberlain appeased Hitler?

Joseph F. Ford, member of the Board of Trustees of Brandeis University, has expressed some thoughts on this subject which all members of Boards of Trustees could consider with benefit. Mr. Ford has in discussion emphasized that freedom of thought, expression and action plus fearless pursuit of truth must be guaranteed to all members of an academic community. Mr. Ford adds that this can be done only in a context of rationalism, order and good will. He concludes that it is the responsibility of the members of Boards of Trustees to contribute to this end.

The mass media, of course, has a fundamental responsibility for pursuing truth. It also has the responsibility to report in a rational and balanced manner. Unfortunately, certain segments of the media--either wittingly or unwittingly--have given impetus to student extremists through slanted coverage of their activities, or through excessive concern for the sensational in their reporting. Media must inspire its audience to arrive at reasoned conclusions based on facts impartially presented. A free yet responsible media is absolutely essential in providing a self-governing nation with an enlightened citizenry.

The excesses of left extremism, dangerous as they are in their own right, pose a far greater danger for the country in the reaction they can cause among the moderate majority. If the irrationalism, violence, destruction and lawlessness of the extremists of the left are allowed to continue, the people of this Nation, out of fear, anger and growing concern for themselves and their families, could veer away from the "vital center" and dangerously far in the direction of the extreme right.

No Simple Answer

If there is anything to be gleaned from this Nation's crisis of conscience of faith and of confrontation with extremism, it is that man, despite his immense abilities to harness his physical world, has still to learn how to harness himself. His genius for evil, for selfishness, arrogance and cruelty, continues to match his genius of spirit which has enabled him to put his footsteps on the moon and on the threshold of the forces of life itself. He is more aware of his capabilities than his limitations. What is possible within these capabilities and limitations?

There are no simple answers to America's problems of the 1970's. No permanent solutions will be found through legislation or law enforcement alone. Neither will shibboleths of the past provide us with a panacea. We must question old concepts and test them in the light of new realities. In fact, it has been well said that the recurrent shock of our age is the discovery that concepts and patterns of action of a more secure past no longer fit the present reality that change, challenge and conflict have created.

Americans today could agree with the thought expressed by Emerson--this is a very good time. But it is a time which calls for us to remain rational in an atmosphere of social flux and hostility and which compels us to search for solutions to our urgent problems with reason rather than emotion. This is a time for cool heads and unshakeable courage. It is also a time for us to expand our capacity for moral and spiritual growth and to deepen our commitment to and understanding of the democratic principles on which this Nation was founded.

Alexander Pope could have been speaking just as well of the contradictions of the human condition of our time as his own when he wrote in his "Essay on Man":

"Born but to die, and reas'ning but to err;
Alike in ignorance, his reason such,
Whether he thinks too little or too much;
Chaos of thought and passion, all
confused;
Still by himself abused and
disabused;
Created half to rise, and half to
fall;
Great lords of all things, yet a
prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless
error hurled;
The glory, jest and riddle of
the world."

The churning contradictions of good and evil in contemporary America challenge us as never before to raise the quality of life and achieve new goals of freedom and opportunity.

If men were angels this world would be different. Their ideals would be achieved. But men are not angels and, therefore, as Louis MacNiece wrote:

> "...to the good who know how wide the gulf, how deep
> Between Ideal and Real, who being good have felt
> The final temptation to withdraw, sit down and weep,
>
> "We pray the power to take upon themselves the guilt
> Of human action, though still as ready to confess
> The imperfection of what can and must be built,
> The wish and power to act, forgive, and bless."

This is a very good time for all of us, if we but know what to do with it. And, we will know what to do with it only if we recognize honestly and in depth both our human capabilities and human limitations and within this context pursue "the art of the possible."

Apropos of this, we can with profit reflect upon two related thoughts expressed by Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

> "Long before we became a Nation there were those who questioned man's capacity to govern himself. The philosopher, Rousseau, who died in 1778, expressed his doubt in these words: 'If there were a people consisting of gods, they would be governed democratically; so perfect a government is not suitable to men.' We are not gods, but while we have faith in God and continue to make it our concern when our neighbor's wall is on fire, we shall confound the cynics and this Republic will survive."
>
> "I am convinced that the heart and spirit of this Nation are sound and good. I believe one day the verdict of history will reveal that, in the main, today's Americans rose magnificently to meet a series of most formidable challenges."

2:45 p.m. September 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. BISHOP
MR. GALE

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL D.C.

Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst called and said first he wanted to say how much he commends me for my letter of September 21, open letter to college students; that it is the finest, most succinct statement he has seen; and that he intends to use it in speeches he makes around the country. I thanked him and said I was surprised at the White House, when the Attorney General (John N. Mitchell) mentioned the letter to the President (Richard M. Nixon) and the President instructed it be given distribution. I said the press generally doesn't cover many of the things I say. Mr. Kleindienst said they are going to cover this.

Then Mr. Kleindienst advised me that Mr. (William E.) Timmons of the White House had just sent him a letter addressed to him (Timmons) from Senator Marlow W. Cook, which indicated I had received a copy. He asked if I had received a copy and I answered no. Mr. Kleindienst then proceeded to read the letter to me. In the letter (copy attached) Cook alleged that the FBI revealed the identity of Clifton Rhodes Bratcher and Pleas Jones as candidates for Federal judgeships when making a check of a newspaper morgue in Louisville, Kentucky, and attached a clipping from the Louisville Times to this effect.

Mr. Kleindienst stated Senator Cook has been one of the most contentious they have had to deal with; that he recommended a man, a political crony of his, who is not qualified, for appointment to a judgeship and that this man has not been appointed and is not going to be appointed.

2- ENCLOSURE

Mr. Kleindienst said, if he were I, he wouldn't reply to this letter. I said all right. Mr. Kleindienst said he will draft a reply for Mr. Timmons to send to him (Cook) from the White House. He said Cook isn't reasonable, he's just trying to gig them a little. I said I would doubt whether that statement is correct. Mr. Kleindienst stated that it is not true. I said we might go to a newspaper morgue but we would not leak such information, and certainly not to that paper which is the worst one down there.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JEH:rm (8)

REC. 94-8-95-635

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 30 1970

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16 SEP 30 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:40 AM
DATE 9-23-70
BY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112528-5

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Sullivan, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Gale

September 25, 1970

Mr. Kleindienst said he thought he would just warn me on this fellow. I said I would see that we don't answer that letter if it comes in here.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 10/12/70

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

cc Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE,
Williamsburg, Virginia, 10/12/70

Tolson
Sullivan
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
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Pursuant to information Mr. Bishop has just conveyed to me on the phone, I am submitting to you the following:

1. This is an Annual Conference of the United Press International, which will be held for three full days--10/12,13 & 14/70, here at Williamsburg, Virginia. On arrival, I was asked to participate in the programs for the entire three days, but declined, pointing out it was necessary for me to return when my assignment is finished.

2. During the mid-afternoon today, I will give a speech relating to violence and lawlessness in the United States, emanating from extremists of the Far Right (like the Ku Klux Klan), Black extremists, and extremists of the New Left, such as members of the Students for a Democratic Society, and the Weatherman faction.

3. Following my talk in the mid-afternoon, there will be a seminar, made up of President Kingman Brewster of Yale University, James A. Kilpatrick, a syndicated columnist who appears in the Evening Star (among other papers), and myself. Mr. Kilpatrick is very friendly and very pro-FBI. Brewster is no good.

The audience will consist in both instances of reporters, journalists, editors and publishers. The bulk of the audience will be made up of editors and publishers. The seminar, of course, will be thrown open to questions and comments from the audience and between the three seminar participants.

REC-34 637

4. I see absolutely no problem of any kind. Be assured I will handle this assignment without any difficulties

EX-112

WCS:CSH (4)

CONTINUED----OVER

1 NOV 12 1970

66 NOV 16 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

arising for the Bureau. This does not mean that there may not be controversies involved this afternoon, but I see nothing wrong about those, just so long as the Bureau's position is made clear and valid.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

WCL

REC-86 638

November 16, 1970

EX-1 [redacted]

b6

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of November 9th, with enclosures, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to contact me regarding Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan's recent remarks in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The comments of Mr. Sullivan concerning the influence of the Communist Party in disruptive activities were made in answer to a question following his address. He has advised me that in answer to a direct question on this topic he stated that the Communist Party was not the sole factor involved in the unrest existing in our Nation today. He went on to explain the complexity of the matter and pointed out that, in addition to the Communist Party, there are communists and Marxists outside of this organization who are extremely active in campus unrest and who are engaged in violence of the worst kind, including bombing and arson.

Mr. Sullivan has also advised me that he pointed out in his reply that the Communist Party does attempt to exploit troubled situations and in no way did he indicate the communists were not involved in fomenting disruptive activities and racial disorders. Adherents to communist ideology and its various interpretations, whether by Marx, Lenin, Trotsky or others, most certainly are deeply involved in such activities which further the cause of worldwide communism.

We in the FBI have always recognized the serious threat to our country presented by the Communist Party, USA. I have previously stated on a number of occasions that the Communist Party has played, and continues to play, an active part in disruptive activities

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Houston - Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (3)

(Sent Direct) (4)

30 NOV 24 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC

[redacted] b6

and racial disorders and in militant and subversive groups. I am still firmly of this opinion.

Enclosed is some material which reflects my views along these lines.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)
Excerpt from Director's testimony 3-5-70
A Study of Marxist Revolutionary Violence: SDS
An Open Letter to College Students

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed copies of two news articles containing comments on Mr. Sullivan's speech. [redacted] has previously addressed two letters to Mr. Sullivan concerning this matter which were appropriately acknowledged. b6

[redacted]

b6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan C.D.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sears
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 9, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

On October 12, 1970, Mr. William C. Sullivan made a speech to the United Press International Conference, held in Williamsburg, Va. The next day, it was reported that he said that the Communist Party "is not in any way causing or directing or controlling the unrest we suffer today in the racial field and in the academic community." The part I put in quotes, had quotes around it in the newspaper.

Around the time Masters of Deceipt came out in paperback form, I read it and since then, I have further educated myself about the Communist Conspiracy and consider myself a dedicated anticommunist.

I just do not believe the "in any way" part of the quote; particularly with characters like Angela Davis, the Chicago "8" and their attorney, Robert F. Williams, etc. running around free in my country.

I have written two letters, requesting clarification, to Mr. Sullivan. [redacted] was nice enough to send a copy of the transcript to the speech, in response to my first letter. After I had received it and had determined that the quote was not in the transcript, the quote was repeated again in the Houston Post. Both times, it was on the front page.

The second article prompted my second letter; it also distressed me to the extent that I carried the information I had to the Houston Tribune and my "lead" resulted in an article in that paper dated November 5, 1970.

I am not trying to cause trouble; I just want to get to the bottom of the situation. If my beliefs are wrong, I would like to know it; if not, I would like to know whether or not Mr. Sullivan was misquoted. If he was, I plan to do whatever I can to whatever I can to see that UPI's disinformation, represented as news, gets publicized. If Mr. Sullivan was not misquoted, but did not mean what he said, I think that fact should be made known. Enclosed is the 10/26/70 Post article and the 11/5/70 Tribune article, for your inspection.

EX-113 100-06

638

[redacted] my anticommunism has led me

[redacted]

I know your time is valuable, but I would sincerely appreciate your advising me of what you can find out about Mr. Sullivan's purported (alleged) quote.

NOV 12 1970

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

b6

ENCLOSURE

EX. PROC.
32 NOV 12 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

Houston Post Good morning! 10 cents
It's Monday, October 26, 1970
Houston Texas

Article

Communist activity negligible in campus, social unrest

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

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A great many Americans believe that campus unrest — and indeed, the general social unrest that surrounds it — are results of Communist subversion and conspiratorial organization.

The theory is seductive, but it is not correct. Of course Communists and other subversives make all the trouble they can. Yet the causes of violence in American life are far wider. We hamper the effectiveness of our response to these dangers if we blame them largely on a convenient Red scapegoat.

Happily, the FBI has been very clear on this point. Speaking at Williamsburg, Va. on October 12, William C. Sullivan, top assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, said that the Communist Party "is not in any way causing or directing or controlling the unrest we suffer today in the racial field and in the academic community."

The youth rebellion/part 2

Sullivan went on to say that the Communist "do attempt to exploit troubled situations." He added that "the Communist Party today is not nearly as extensive or effective as it was a number of years ago."

The extreme Left in the United States today is severely fragmented. The Communist Party of America (CPA) carries on, but as a shadow of its former self.

It has always been thoroughly infiltrated by informers. Wisecrackers have long insisted that the CPA would be hard hit without the dues of FBI members!

Marxists of varying hues and allegiances are far more extensive. Those who proclaim their support of Mao Tse-tung are much in evidence. Che Guevara, the supporter of Fidel Castro who was killed in Bolivia, has become a kind of folk hero to young American revolutionaries. Hundreds of young Americans have made pilgrimages to Cuba, to work in the sugar cane harvest and absorb propaganda and techniques.

Handbooks and manuals on bomb-making and bomb-placing have been widely reproduced, so naively distributed as to suggest that the conspirators are very amateur indeed.

But the results and the damage are far from amateur. The nation wrestles excruciatingly with the problem of bombing in public places.

Bombings on campus seem to have reached a point of dimin-

Please see Social/page 11A

ENCLOSURE

11-L-75-638

HOUSTON POST
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970

Social unrest home-grown

Continued from page 1

lishing returns. Only a very few students are sympathetic to destruction of the facilities which will help them get an education. An authoritative response which blamed or penalized all students could change this healthy situation.

The small fragment of committed radicals and "crazies" can do a great deal of harm. The Weathermen, formerly a faction of Students for a Democratic Society but now underground, has boasted of its bombing plans and exploits. It has sympathizers in other factions of the extreme left.

THERE ARE somewhat misleading facts which would seem to tie campus violence to a carefully organized enemy supported conspiracy.

At Kent State, the Liquid Crystals Institute did work for the Department of Defense, the results of which allegedly are useful in detecting campfires in jungle areas. It is easy to see how this project could be both a target for Communist sabotage and an incitement to students who are bitterly opposed to the war in Vietnam, especially in its application of highly technical methods of killing to a peasant population. Which group tried to close the Institute?

At the University of Wisconsin, too, an important military involvement made the Army Math Research Center relevant both as an enemy objective and as a symbol to students of their university's active, financed support of war. The motives interlock but are different.

At Harvard, the Center for International Studies can be described as a significant ideological ally of both the Pentagon and the State Department. Certainly it is a kind of think tank. Hence somebody, presumably the Weathermen, selected it as target.

THE COMMUNISTS might be expected to support any kind of anti-military activity, thus to weaken American national defense. Hence the efforts to drive ROTC off campuses might be regarded as pro-communist.

To recruit reserve officers from well-educated civilians is presumably to make a better army than to have it led entirely by service-academy graduates. Or is it?

An effort to discredit, weaken, and even destroy the great institutions of higher learning in the United States would surely serve the purposes of the nation's enemies.

The colleges and universities are essential to a healthy society. To throw them into confusion, to set them back for a generation, is a goal of great magnitude. To arouse America's conventional society against its youth is a grievously wounding tactic.

It is well established that radical teams have traversed the United States, going from campus to campus, seeking to stir up trouble. Familiar faces have been seen at the demonstrations and riots coast to coast.

Several professional radicals came to Kent State a few days before the tragic events there last May. Yippie leader Jerry Rubin spoke at a rally. His repulsive bombast about killing parents was not well received.

THE FBI reports do not support the view that any of the disturbances at Kent State during May 1-4, 1970 were planned by members of the SDS.

Yet there are plenty of evidences of a revolutionary underground, or many undergrounds, in the United States. Two honor graduates of Brandeis University who were accused of taking part in the shooting of a policeman, incident to a bank robbery, in Boston disappeared into what seemed clearly to be protective hands. They had been involved in revolutionary activities for several months.

The tragic case of Diana Oughton, who was blown up while fabricating bombs in Greenwich Village, most vividly illustrates the radicalizing of well-educated, cultivated, wealthy young people. She was part of the Weatherman group.

It is reasonable to suppose that some Moscow money, some funds from Peking and even Havana, have gone to pay for radical activities in the United States. But it would be my guess that for every dollar that may come in foreign Communist money, there is $100 in native American wealth.

Here is one poignant example. An SDS leader in a major university area was the son of a millionaire in the Southwest. The father drank heavily, sometimes beat up his wife and his son. When the young man reached 21, his father gave him $200,000 and said: "I never want to see you again." Every penny of the money went into the SDS coffers.

PROBABLY THIS case could be multiplied many times. There are hundreds of young people in the United States, inheritors of great wealth, who today suffer from pangs of conscience. Their money flows into radical channels. Moscow can save its dollars.

Charges are made of infiltration in college faculties of Communists and other subversives. In the 1930s it is well known that Communists did infiltrate many levels of American life. Marxism had many converts in academia.

It would be naive to suppose that there are no such sympathizers today. Indeed, some faculty members proudly proclaim their adherence to some form of Marxism, like the redoubtable intellectual leader of the extreme Left, Prof Herbert Marcuse of the University of California at San Diego.

Such identified Marxists may confuse young minds, but they are not secret agents and not always activists. They are part of the academic freedom which is so vital a part of a free society. The errors they teach must be counterbalanced by more sound and convincing views on the side of what most of us regard as truth.

The trouble is with less identified teachers, and with liberals so free-wheeling as to suggest destructive, nihilistic thought and action.

THERE ARE also professors and junior faculty, in many disciplines often far removed from politics or history, who are exceedingly active in protest movements. Some of them have been identified in actions verging on the criminal, and of course they should be sought out, punished, and removed from teaching.

A meeting at Columbia University in September, 1965, of the first annual Socialist Scholars Conference brought together a good many active revolutionaries. A Yale professor at the meeting was quoted as saying, "I wonder whether every teacher who calls himself a socialist doesn't have a duty to become a professional revolutionary."

The influence of such teachers cannot be denied. It is difficult to control. It cannot be countered by witch-hunting which denies freedom of thought and teaching, but by more vigorous presentation of sounder views.

Despite evidence of some external forces, it still seems clear that the basic causes and instruments of violence on American campuses are home-grown.

On the fringes of the counter-culture that has grown up are the terrorists and the crazies. Newsweek, in its issue of Oct 12, carried a revealing interview with a young Vietnam war veteran, member of an all-white, all-male revolutionary gang.

"THE PEOPLE," he said to the Newsweek reporter, "have to be told we're not really a bunch of Communist murderers in disguise. We want change now. And nothing is at our disposal but violence.

"We can't even demonstrate without getting clubbed and tear-gassed. Well, if we can't live in peace, the rich can't live in peace. There will be all-out war within a year.

"And when the pig picks up arms this time, he won't get rocks and bottles back — he'll get rifle rounds."

There is plenty of such talk going round, especially in the so-called underground press. There is a Liberation News Service supplying these papers with revolutionary copy. Some of it feeds into the regular campus press.

Some of all this may well come from external enemies. But on the evidence much more comes from the elements of an age of war, of violence, of disillusionment, of mass neurosis.

Next: The Black colleges

2

HOUSTON TRIBUNE

HOUSTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970

FBI Aide Clarifies Stand on Communist Influences on Campus, Social Unrest

Tribune News Analysis

"The mass media has a fundamental responsibility for pursuing truth. It also has the responsibility to report in a rational and balanced manner. Unfortunately, certain segments of the media--either wittingly or unwittingly--have given impetus to student extremists through slanted coverage of their activities, or through excessive concern for the sensational in their reporting."

This statement was made by William C. Sullivan, assistant to the director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at a recent United Press International conference of editors and publishers.

A local daily newspaper on its front page recently quoted Sullivan as saying at that same meeting that the Communist Party "is not in any way causing or directing or controlling the unrest we suffer today in the radical field and in the academic community."

REPEATED QUOTE

The same newspaper, again front page, later repeated the quote, saying, "A great many Americans believe that campus unrest--and, indeed, the general social unrest that surround it--are results of Communist subversion and conspiratorial organization. The theory is seductive, but is not correct. Happily, the FBI has been very clear on this point."

Sullivan told The Tribune this week that the out-of-context quotation came out of a question-and-answer period following his speech at the UPI meeting. He furnished copies of his entire speech plus several others he has made recently, saying these speeches "set forth my views regarding communism."

In his speech to the UPI meeting, which was not quoted by the local newspaper, Sullivan said, "The New Left movement is not strictly an American phenomenon. It exists in other countries and there are international ties." He talked of international conferences protesting the war in Vietnam "where representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam strongly supported the United States antiwar movement. The communist delegates emphasized the need for creating widespread public opinion to demand U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam in order for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese to achieve victory in South Vietnam."

MARXIST GROUPS

He further told of a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, of antiwar militants attended by "Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Panther Party, the Communist Party USA and other Marxist groups."

In an earlier speech made at Southern Methodist University, Sullivan said, "Communism is neither a game nor a tool. It is a complicated, deadly social evil of appalling scope and with solemn implications for the future. It is unthinkable that any reflective persons would ignore communism or make light of it as one would a game."

The Tribune can agree with the intent of Sullivan's answer at the UPI meeting that the Communist Party USA may not be directing or controling campus and social unrest, that there may not be a time table calling for bombing college buildings on a specific campus at a specific time. But, as Sullivan in his speeches points out, the militant Weatherman faction of the SDS proudly proclaims its responsibility for these incidents. These same Weathermen have sent hundreds of young people to communist Cuba for training.

And, as Sullivan said in that question-and-answer session at the UPI meeting, communist "do attempt to exploit troubled situations" wherever they can.

I do not see how UPI could stretch the "intent" reported in this article to the direct quotation they reported.

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See note on other side --

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ENCLOSURE

74-8-75 — 638

3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. ISABELEE HALL
UPI REPRESENTATIVE
Wash, D.C.
REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR

BACKGROUND:

By letter of 11/16/70, captioned individual, who is on the Special Correspondents List and is the UPI Representative covering the Department, expresses disappointment over learning that the Director granted an interview to Ken W. Clawson. She noted that she has previously made requests to interview the Director, which requests were denied, and indicates that if this recent interview means a change of policy on the Director's part, she respectfully asks that the Director reconsider her prior requests for an interview.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reveal that Mrs. Hall is well known to the Bureau in her capacity as UPI Representative covering the Justice Department, a position which she has held since January, 1968. She has made several requests for an interview of the Director, which requests have always been denied due to the Director's heavy commitments. However, we have furnished her material, including a question and answer series which she has publicized in the past, the most recent being in December, 1969.

In May, 1970, she wrote and congratulated Mr. Hoover on his anniversary as Director of the FBI, at which time she attached a list of questions and requested that we furnish her the answers. In view of the nature of her questions, it was recommended and approved in your memorandum to Mr. DeLoach dated 5/5/70, that we not attempt to answer her questions and that she be so advised.

REC-51 94-8-95-639

EX-112

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the Director's heavy schedule, he not grant Mrs. Hall an interview, and that attached letter expressing the Director's regrets be sent Mrs. Hall.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

JCF:mcb (9)

61 DEC 2 1970

CRIME RESEARCH

EX-105

November 23, 1970

X REC 83 [illegible] 95 640

Mr. George Gaylin
Washington Newspictures Bureau
1013 13th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Gaylin:

Your letter of November 17, 1970, to Assistant Director Thomas E. Bishop, has been brought to my attention, and I appreciate the thoughts which prompted you to write.

While I wish I could be of service to you, my schedule and commitments are such that it will not be possible for me to accede to your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24
NOV 23 1970
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

NOTE: Bufiles fail to reflect any derogatory information regarding this individual.

RBD:paa (7)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

53 DEC 2 1970

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Written From
WASHINGTON NEWSPICTURES BUREAU
1013-13TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005
TELE. 347-1124

November 17, 1970

Mr. Tom Bishop,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Tom:

It's been a long, long time since we have had the opportunity to take good, well-lighted pictures of Mr. J.Edgar Hoover, and we have been forced to use the poor quality pictures taken of him on the "fly" so to speak, when the need for a picture of the Director arises.

Could we possible arrange a brief picture taking session with him? I noticed the other day that he granted an interview to a Washington Post reporter. Maybe this is the breakthrough. At any rate, if he would grant us a few minutes of his time, I promise it would be painless. Many thanks and best regards.

George Gaylin

EX-105

REC 83 94-8-95-640

12 NOV 24 1970